SUMARMY per A., N.Z., and C.M.S. Wonga Wonga.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,306.—VOL. LXIII. THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On 28th May, at her residence, Yarrabool, Hamil River, the wife of Mr. Robert Richards, of a son.
On 29th May, at her residence, 3, Carlton Villas, Old South Head Road, Woollahra, Mrs. William Curry, of a son; stillborn.
On 25th May, at her residence, Alne Bank, Darlinghurst, Mrs. Barry Hennessy, of a son.
On 25th May, at North Shore, the wife of Francis Walker, of a son.
On 30th May, at her residence, Caledonia-street, Paddington, Mrs. W. Dascey, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On 26th April, at St. Joseph's Church, Newtown, by the Rev. Father O'Farrell, assisted by Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, John Ryan, of Windsor, to Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Peter Garvey, Richmond.

DEATHS.

On 30th May, at his residence, George-street, Parramatta, James Kain, aged 49 years.
On the 31st May, at her daughter's residence, Blue's Point, North Shore, Rachel Maxey, aged 81 years, the beloved wife of ... McNally. Her end was peace.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAY MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez line at intervals of fourteen days.
The splendid S. S. WONGA WONGA, 1600 tons, Lowrie, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER.
Superior accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, is provided, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past thirteen months, who admit the route's superiority over all others.
Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.
Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE C. N. Z. AND A. LINE OF MAIL STEAM PACKETS.
STEAM TO FIJI.
The S. S. WONGA WONGA will leave on 1st June next. Immediate applications for freight or passage to M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the head office, Grafton Wharf.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

S. S. WONGA WONGA, for SAN FRANCISCO, via FIJI and HONOLULU.—A Steamer will be at the GRAFTON WHARF, at 2 p.m., THIS DAY, to convey passengers and luggage on board.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
GEELONG,
1684 tons, 250-horse power,
R. T. Dundas, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1871, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 12th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 13th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 18th May, 1871.

UNITED STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
Under Contract with the UNITED STATES and NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENTS.
The Second Vessel of this line, the NEBRASKA, 2143 tons register, will arrive in SYDNEY on or about 5th JUNE, and will be dispatched on or about 7th June, for SAN FRANCISCO, via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.
INTENDING PASSENGERS are requested to make their arrangements at once.
W. H. WEBB, President.
For all further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.—Mr. ALFRED THOMAS WOOD has been appointed TRAFFIC MANAGER of this Company, in place of Mr. W. Woolgarth (resigned).
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, 1st June, 1871.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO ADELAIDE, via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound.—Alexandra, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy this morning.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Saturday, at noon.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, on or about Thursday, 8th June.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Queensland, on or about Saturday, 3rd June.
TO BROADSOUND AND PIONEER RIVER.—Queensland will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per Thames.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Thursday, 15th June.
FROM BRISBANE to Rockhampton, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer every Tuesday.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.'S STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY NIGHT at 11, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, FRIDAY NIGHT.
MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, with cargo for NAMBUCCA RIVER (to be transhipped).—The DIAMANTINA, FRIDAY, at noon. Cargo received after 11.
To MACLEAY RIVER.—The Platypus twenty-four hours after arrival.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S Steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.
Offices—Commercial Wf. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
THE MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following Steamer, viz.,
DANDENONG,
on FRIDAY, June 2nd, at 6 p.m.
FARES:
Saloon ... 10s.
Steerage ... 5s.
N.B.—No goods received after 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The regular trading steamship BLACKBIRD, J. Torrance, commander, will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on SATURDAY, the 3rd June, at noon, carrying passengers and cargo at greatly reduced rates.
Fares:—Saloon £3 0 0
Fore cabin 1 5 0
Freight, 12s per ton, according to classification.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 11.
MORUYA.—KIAMA, THIS MORNING, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—John Penn, Monday, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—John Penn, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, WEDNESDAY, 8 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS DAILY calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville or Tarban, Ryde, Bennington, Newington, Subiaco.
From King-street, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5; to Ryde, 6.15; extra to Hunter's Hill and Tarban, 4.15 p.m.; Saturday excepted.
From Parramatta, 6.50, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5.
ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
First-class omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey passengers to and from the steamers to the Park or Parramatta North. Fare, 3d.

HUNTER'S HILL AND LANE COVE STEAM FERRY.
From and after the 1st June, 1871, the steamers WOMERAH and KIRRIBILLI will ply from the Lime-street Wharf (between Erskine-street and the Patent Slip) to HUNTER'S HILL, landing passengers and cargo at all the wharfs on the Lane Cove side.
A new time-table, affording greater accommodation to passengers, will shortly be advertised.

LANE COVE STEAM FERRY.

	From Erskine-street.	From Fig-tree Wharf.
Monday to Friday	9.30, 1, 5, 7	7.45, 11, 3, 6
Saturday	9.30, 1.15, 4, 11 p.m.	7.45, 11, 3, 6
Sunday	10, 2.30, 6	8.30, 12, 4.30

Calling at every wharf on the HUNTER HILL side of the River.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, on and after THIS DAY, will leave
Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 4.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted.
THOMAS HESELTON.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REGULAR COMMUNICATION.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:—
MACEDON,
THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, June 1st,
at 12 o'clock noon.
DANDENONG,
on TUESDAY, June 6th,
at 12 o'clock noon;
From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Company's) Wharf.
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
RETURN TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS, £6 10s.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
N.B.—NO GOODS will be RECEIVED after 11 a.m. on THIS DAY of SAILING.
WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF FARES.
STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the STEAMSHIP MACEDON
THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, June 1st, at 11 o'clock, noon.
W. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamships ALHAMBRA, CLAUD HAMILTON, GOTHENBURG, OMEO, RANGITOTO, or TARARUA, are dispatched to all ports, via Bluff and Hokitika, every week alternately.
Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 8, Lime-st. Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 12 noon.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

SHIP AGNES ROSE, for LONDON.—Passengers are requested to be on board on FRIDAY night, as the ship will be towed to sea at daylight on SATURDAY, 3rd June.
Has two saloon cabins disengaged.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—The COMMISSARY.
This favourite clipper passenger ship will be dispatched in July.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship WINEFRED, A1 at Lloyd's, to sail on TUESDAY, 20th JUNE.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Saloon—according to agreement.
Intermediate............£25
Steerage............£18
Apply to Captain LOFTUS; or to
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

MESSRS. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—The splendid clipper ship AGAMEMNON, 1700 tons, Captain Marsden, will be dispatched on the 10th June. Has superior accommodation for PASSENGERS in all classes.
Rates of Passage: £16 and upwards.
For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
KOSCIUSKO	1192	Lawson	June.
CHRISTIANA THOMPSON	1079	Murray	June.
CENTURION	965	Taylor	July.
DAMASCUS	864	Ross	August.
ASCALON	938	Scott	Sept.

To be followed by other first-class vessels.
The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.—The A 1 ship CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, 1079 tons register, Robert Murray, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and partly down, will have immediate dispatch.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
31st May.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship KOSCIUSKO, will sail on TUESDAY, the 6th instant.
Apply to Captain LAWSON, Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.
The WARWICK, 1005 tons register. This splendid clipper ship, having the greater part of her dead weight engaged, will have early dispatch.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodation.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain SKINNER; to J. R. CATTELL and CO.; or to R. TOWNS and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

CALIFORNIA direct, clipper brig REBECCA JANE. For passage apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FOR NOUMEA, New Caledonia.—The favourite clipper schooner JESSIE KELLY, A. Gosch, master, will sail end of the week. For freight or passage apply
C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

NEW HEBRIDES direct.—The W. S. FOX. For freight, &c., apply G. Ferguson, Hamilton-street.

FOR OVALAU, SAVU SAVU, TAVIUNI, FIJIS.—The clipper schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain LAKE, at Market Wharf; or
JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street;
or to E. VICKERY, Pitt-street.

FOR LYTTELTON direct.—The favourite Aberdeen clipper barque JOHN KNOX, 409 tons register, B. Jenkins, commander, will be dispatched on or about 10th June. Has very superior saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, FRIDAY. Victoria Wharf.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.
FOR AUCKLAND.
ALICE CAMERON, Captain Carter, SATURDAY, 3rd June.
KATE, Captain John Kinnon, 16th June.
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st July.
GOODS RECEIVED FOR THIS LINE FREE OF WHARFAGE.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—ALICE CAMERON, now loading at Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR GULF OF CARPENTARIA, via TOWNSVILLE.—The clipper schooner PRIMA DONNA, Robertson, master, now loading at Patent Slip Wharf, will sail on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 54, Pitt-street; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

FOR BROADSOUND and CLEVELAND BAY.—The regular trader JANE will be quickly dispatched. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

NAMBUCCRA, schooner, for Nambucca River. Freight or passage apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—Eureka, from Commercial Wf., Thursday Evg. H. F. Cameron, King-st.

CHARTER.
The Undersigned are open to Charter, VESSELS to convey Coal to
SAN FRANCISCO,
and
BOMBAY.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CHARTERS.—WANTED, VESSELS TO LOAD IN SYDNEY OR NEWCASTLE FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
MANILA
CHINA
INDIA, and OTHER EASTERN PORTS.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS to load at Newcastle for
AUCKLAND
WELLINGTON
LYTTELTON
MELBOURNE WHARF
ADELAIDE
LAUNCESTON.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Co-operative Colliery.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, to load Horses, in Sydney, for an Eastern Port.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

VESSELS WANTED for BATAVIA or SOURABAYA, MACASSAR, AMBOYNA, BANDA, COLOMBO, and MAURITIUS. Also, to load in JAVA for EUROPE or the UNITED STATES.
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

FOR CHARTER.—The fine barque MIMI F., 340 tons, Captain Rendick, is open for Charter. Apply to WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Agents, 25, Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, the Clipper Schooner ANNE. Apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—S. S. BLACKBIRD, from Northern Ports, is discharging cargo THIS MORNING, at the Grafton Wharf. Consignees are requested to pass Entries, and remove cargo without delay.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents,
3, Bridge-street.

BARQUE CASTLEHOW, from Honolulu.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned by noon, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents,
30, Hunter-street.

SHIP CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, from London.—Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. All goods not passed for within seven days, will be placed in bond under imperfect entry. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP RAJAH, from Liverpool.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after being landed.
Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP RAJAH, from Liverpool.—Captain A. HALLIDAY will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

SHIP KOSCIUSKO, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the Office of the undersigned by noon on FRIDAY, 2nd instant, or they will not be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP WARWICK, from London.—CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES immediately for Circular Quay. Bills of lading must be presented, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of, cargo, after being landed.
Captain SKINNER will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.
J. R. CATTELL and CO., Agents.

WANTED, a VESSEL for conveyance of 600 tons to an Eastern Port.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
20th May, 1871.

FOR SALE, the barque CAMILLA, 261 tons register, 380 burthen, well-known in the intercolonial trade as an excellent carrying vessel. She is well found, and can be inspected at Messrs. Towns and Co.'s Wharf. Inventory and full particulars at
BIFFIN and CLARKE'S, 147, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, new Centreboard SKIFF, gear complete. GEORGE YATES, Boat Builder, Woolloomooloo.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—The Half-yearly INSPECTION of the Paddington and Surry Hills Company will take place on SATURDAY, the 3rd, at 3 p.m., and the Inspection of Nos. 1 and 2 Highlanders is POSTPONED till 3 p.m. SATURDAY, the 10th June.
By command,
S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A.,
Captain and Brigade Adjutant V.A.

1ST SYDNEY BATTALION.—PARADE, in undress, at the Victoria Barracks, MONDAY, June 5, at 7.30 p.m.
By order,
W. CHATFIELD, Captain, Adjutant.

NO. 1 CO., S. B. V. R.—Major's Parade, MONDAY, 7.30 p.m., Victoria Barracks.
FRIDAY, 2nd, Sub. and Recruit Prizes, 6 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 7th, Sub. Prizes, 4 p.m.
FRIDAY, 9th, Ditto, 6 a.m.
SATURDAY, 10th, Sub. and Recruit Prizes, 2.30 p.m.
Company Drill, every MONDAY, at Victoria Barracks.
JOHN WELLS, Captain.

S. S. V. R.—PARADE of Corps, preparatory to inspection, Railway, at 6, THURSDAY. Every member bearing arms requested to attend.
JOHN NEWSHAM, Captain.

5 BATTERY, V. A.—Armstrong DRILL, Commissariat Store, To-night, 7.30. W. Gore Beverley, captain.

6 BATTERY.—Traversing Gun Drill, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7.30, Dawes Battery.
The compensation allowed for rations will be paid to-night.
HENRY DEANE, Captain.

NO. 7 BATTERY.—Traversing-gun DRILL, THIS EVENING, 7.30 p.m., Dawes Point. Candidates for Corporals to attend. Wanted 20 Recruits.
C. H. ATKINSON, Captain.

GLEBE RIFLES.—Parades for June: Company, 9th and 16th; Inspection, 10th; Major's, 17th.
JOHN W. WEEKES, Lieut.-Com.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted, for cash. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. R. THOMPSON is desirous of forming Classes for the following accomplishments:—French, drawing, and wax flowers. Terms moderate. 79, Hill's-terrace, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. W. PIETZKER, Professor of Music and Singing, Removed to Kent House, Kent & Bathurst sts.

REQUIRED by gentleman, Private TUITION, from a competent teacher trained under Council of Education. Address Tuition, Herald Office.

MEETINGS.

WORKING MEN'S UNION.—MEETING of Members THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Mr. Tidswell's, Albion Hotel, Elizabeth and Campbell streets, at 7.30. Election of officers, and other important business. All members are requested to attend.
J. TRESON, Secretary pro tem.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACADEMY OF ART.
The Members of the COUNCIL of the New South Wales Academy of Art—appointed, for the current year, at the General Meeting of the Society, held in the Church Society's House, Phillip-street, on the 15th instant—are requested to assemble on the occasion of their FIRST Monthly MEETING, at the Free Public Library, in Bent-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, at 4 p.m.
EDWARD REEVE, Secretary.
Sydney, 30th May, 1871.

SYDNEY EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.
A MONSTER PUBLIC MEETING
will be held in the
MASONIC HALL, YORK-STREET,
in furtherance of the Early Closing movement,
on MONDAY EVENING next, June 5th.
His Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, C.B., will take the chair at 8 o'clock.
SPEAKERS:
Rev. W. CURNOW
Rev. A. B. DAVIS
Rev. Dr. FORREST
Rev. T. SMITH
Rev. Dr. STEEL
Hon. W. B. DALLEY, M.L.C.
Hon. J. B. WILSON, M.L.A.
G. A. LLOYD, Esq., M.L.A.
Alderman ROSEBY.
Admission Free.
W. L. DAVIS, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.
The usual Monthly MEETING of Members will be held at the Club Rooms, 22, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m. precisely. By order,
H. CORNWELL, Acting Secretary.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.
CLOSING DAY—SATURDAY, 3rd instant.
Yachts to assemble in Farm Cove at 2.30 p.m. precisely.
By order,
H. CORNWELL, Acting Secretary.

TEACHERS under Council of Education desirous of forming a Volunteer Company are invited to attend a MEETING at Model Public School, on SATURDAY, 3rd instant, at 11 a.m.

PETERSHAM.—A Public MEETING will be held at the Working Men's Institute, THIS DAY, the 1st June, at 8 p.m., to consider the propriety of forming the district into a Municipal Borough. JOHN LUCAS, Esq., M.L.A., will preside.

BALMAIN MASONIC LODGE, No. 888.—Regular MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 sharp.

ENNISKILLEN L. O. LODGE No. 25.—Meeting, this evng., schoolroom, Chippendale. A. Blakeley.

L. G. I. MARINERS' Lodge will be OPENED on Monday night, June 5th. JOHN SHARPE.

MASONIC LODGE, Newtown Kilwinning, No. 378, S.R.—Monthly Meeting, This Evening, 7.30.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL JURORS summoned to attend the No. 1 Jury Court, THIS DAY, the 1st day of June, will not be required.
By order of the Sheriff.

MARINE ASSURANCE AGENCY FOR THE FIJI ISLANDS.
The undermentioned Marine Assurance Companies have this day appointed Captain ALEXANDER BARRACK, of Savu Savu, Fiji Islands, to act as their agent and surveyor for the Fiji Group of Islands, for the purpose of protecting their interests, in the event of any casualties occurring to vessels trading to the South Sea Islands in which they may be interested, either as regards hulls or cargoes.
For the Sydney Marine Assurance Company, Samuel H. Smyth, Manager.
For the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, Robert Garrett, Secretary.
For the United Insurance Company, F. Watkins, Acting Manager.
For the Pacific Insurance Company, E. L. Montefiore, Manager.
For the Victorian Insurance Company, W. Jack, Resident Secretary.
For the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company, W. H. Mackenzie, junior, Agent.
For the National Marine Insurance Company, W. H. Mackenzie, junior, Agent.
For Metcalfe's Marine Assurance Office, M. Metcalfe, Manager.
For the Cornwall Fire and Marine Assurance Company, G. A. Lloyd and Co., Agents.
Sydney, 31st May, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an INDENTURE of ASSIGNMENT bearing date the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, between THOMAS LANE, of Kempsey, Macleay River, in the colony of New South Wales, General Storekeeper, of the first part; JOHN WARNE, of Warneton, Macleay River aforesaid, Storekeeper, Trustee for the purposes thereinafter mentioned, of the second part; and the several creditors of the said Thomas Lane, of the third part; duly executed by the said Thomas Lane, the said Trustee: the said Thomas Lane did grant, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said Trustee, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all his estate, property, and effects whatsoever and wheresoever (wearing apparel and necessaries to an amount not exceeding twenty-five pounds only excepted) upon trust for all the creditors of the said Thomas Lane, and that the said Indenture, duly executed and attested as by law required, is now lying at the office of C. J. A. Story, Solicitor, in Smith-street, Kempsey aforesaid, for inspection and execution by the creditors of the said Thomas Lane.
Dated this 24th day of May, A.D. 1871.
THOMAS LANE.
J. WARNE.
Witness to the signature of the said Thomas Lane—J. H. Carey, J.P.
And to the signature of the said John Warne—J. H. Carey, J.P.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by INDENTURE OF ASSIGNMENT, of even date herewith, made between HENRY WILLIAM NANCARROW and RICHARD NANCARROW, both of Bourke, in the colony of New South Wales, Storekeepers, of the first part; RICHARD JOHN FLEETWOOD, of Sydney, in the said colony, Warehouseman, and FREDERICK PERKS, of the same place, Warehouseman, trustees for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, of the second part; and the several persons and bodies corporate, creditors of the said Henry William Nancarrow and Richard Nancarrow, whose names are mentioned in the first schedule thereunder written, or thereunto annexed, and all other the creditors of the said Henry William Nancarrow and Richard Nancarrow, of the third part: all the real and personal estate, property, credits, debts, goods, chattels, and effects of every description, whatsoever and wheresoever, of the said Henry William Nancarrow and Richard Nancarrow, have been assigned unto the said trustees, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Henry William Nancarrow and Richard Nancarrow; and that the said deed, duly executed and attested, as by law required, is now lying at the office of JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, No. 136, Pitt-street, Sydney, for inspection and execution.
Dated this thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1871.
H. W. NANCARROW,
RICHARD NANCARROW,
RICHARD JOHN FLEETWOOD,
FREDERICK PERKS.
Witness to the signatures of Henry William Nancarrow and Richard Nancarrow—ALEXANDER O. GRANT, J.P.
Witness to the signatures of Richard John Fleetwood and Frederick Perks—T. W. BOWDEN, J.P.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
Cablegrams and telegrams forwarded by the CALIFORNIAN STATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY and WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
GREVILLE'S TELEGRAM COMPANY,
Agents for the above Companies.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT, showing the disposal of available assets in the estates of JOHN M'NEILL, 10,317, and ARTHUR JOHN ROBEY, 10,364, lie for inspection at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on the fifteenth (15) day of June, 1871, if not opposed.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE,
Official Assignee.

NOTICE.—I, JOHN LAWLESS, late of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish, does not release his Property left with me in seven days, it will be sold to defray expenses. A. HOLMES, 37, Campbell-street.

PARRAMATTA GRAND CHAMPION PLOUGHING MATCH,
to come off on the
AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS, PARRAMATTA,
on SATURDAY, June 3rd, 1871.
First Prize for the
CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY;
also for the promised Medal of the Society, and 15 sovereigns added.
Second prize, £7. Third prize, £3.
SECOND-CLASS PLOUGHMEN
that never won an advertised prize in a first-class match.
First prize, £7. Second prize, £3. Third prize, £2.
Entrance: For the first match, £1; second match, 10s.
All entrances to be sent in on or before 9 o'clock on SATURDAY (the day of the match), 3rd June.
EWEBANK LOUGH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.
We have to caution the public against purchasing SCHNAPPS, unless the bottles bear a BLUE LABEL, with Udolpho Wolfe's signature, and are packed in YELLOW ENVELOPES, with RED LABEL, also bearing his signature. No other is genuine.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
G. M. PITT removed from Post Office-chambers to Commercial Rooms, adjoining Greville's. Up-stairs.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
G. LANE, China and Glass Warehouse, from 360, George-street, to 511, George-street South.

REMOVAL.—Dr. A. R. MILLER has removed to 143, Castlereagh-street.

REMOVAL.—BENJAMIN BRAUN, REMOVED from 349, George-street, to No. 1, Wynyard-street.

ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE, MACLEAY-STREET.
CAUTION.—Persons removing or damaging trees, plants, fences, &c., or removing or depositing stone, gravel, or soil from any unleased portion of this estate, will be prosecuted.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

LLOYD'S AGENCY.
The undersigned, as Agents for the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, are prepared to accept proposals for all kinds of Marine risks.
All claims will be promptly adjusted and settled here, or at any port where an Agency of the Company exists, at the option of the insured.
The following are some of the principal Agencies of the Company, fully authorised to adjust and pay losses.
Head Office, San Francisco, California.
Bell, Harrison, and Co., London
Bell, Nott, and Co., Liverpool
Russell and Co., Shanghai and Hongkong
Walsh, Hall, and Co., Yokohama
Alsop and Co., Valparaiso and Lima
Stanley M'Nider, Panama
Frame, Hare, and Lockwood, New York
Ladd and Tilton, Portland, Oregon
Charles A. Laton, Chicago, Illinois
Bishop and Co., Honolulu, H. I.
J. Robertson Stewart, Victoria, V. I.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES HANDICAP.
Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON begs to remind owners of race horses that the nominations for the above race must reach his office not later than 4 p.m. THIS DAY.

PHOENIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
A SALE of the right to receive ADVANCES upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 1st June, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

PHOENIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Rule VI., Section 10, a Distribution by Ballot of Unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 1st June, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
N.B.—Withdrawal Bonus increased to £30; Minimum Discount reduced to £28.
May 30, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, of 719, George-street, and 120, South Head Road, have, THIS DAY, entered into PARTNERSHIP with Mr. A. DOUGLASS, Undertaker, of Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, successor to Mr. Hill, to carry on the business of general Undertakers; the business to be carried on under the name of J. and G. SHYING and CO.
Dated this, the 1st day of June, 1871.
Witness, our hands
J. SHYING.
G. SHYING.
A. DOUGLASS.

PER WONGA WONGA. GOODS and PARCELS forwarded to all parts by the San Francisco Transfer Co.
O'BOUD and CO., Agents, Commercial Wharf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Beaumont and Sons, Painters, Paperhangers, &c., 419, George-st., next Lassetter's.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
To the inhabitants of St. Leonards and the surrounding districts.
The undersigned begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal support accorded to him since he commenced business, and hopes that, by strict attention combined with civility, he will continue to merit their patronage.
Opening of the new premises, next door to Mr. Kidridge's grocer shop, Miller-street, St. Leonards, on FRIDAY, the 2nd June.
J. T. having made arrangements to open the above establishment, will be enabled to supply his customers with the very best quality of meat at the lowest possible prices.
JOHN THOMPSON, Milson's Point, and Miller-street, St. Leonards.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ST. LUKE'S, BURWOOD.—There will be Divine SERVICE in this Church, with the Administration of the Holy Communion (after the meeting of the Ruri-decanal Chapter), on FRIDAY, the 2nd June, at 7.30 p.m. The offertory will be on behalf of the Sydney Diocesan Educational and Book Society.
WILLIAM LUMSDAINE, Incumbent.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The Annual MEETING will be held THIS EVENING; tea on the table at 6 o'clock. Tickets, 1s each. After which the Rev. J. GRAHAM will preside. The reports for the past year will be read, and several ministers and friends will deliver addresses upon Sabbath school work.
R. M. ROSS, Secretary, pro tem.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—The Rev. E. SYMONDS on "The Huguenots," Darling Point, THIS EVENING, at 8.

LECTURE.—Mr. NEILD will redeliver his Lecture on "Life Assurance," in St. Benedict's Schoolroom, Parramatta-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission, free.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required to 5th June, for the erection and completion of Shop and Residence, Cook's River Road. Plans and specifications, Starr-Bowkett Hall, from 10 to 12 daily.

FOR SALE BY TENDER.
INSOLVENT ESTATE OF EDWARD MINER, of Stockton, Newcastle, Storekeeper.
The Stock-in-trade, Book Debts, and Leasehold Property in the above estate, full particulars of which can be obtained on application to Mr. Thomas Hiles, on the premises, Stockton; or at the office of the undersigned.
The stock is fresh and well assorted, and the premises are admirably adapted for carrying on a thriving trade.
Tenders will be received up to SATURDAY, 3rd June.
F. T. HUMPHERY, Official Assignee.
Ball's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney,
26th May, 1871.

TENDERS are required for a job of Carpentering. Inquire 82, Bathurst-street East.

TENDERS wanted, for Stone Foundation for two Cottages. J. GRAY, Newtown Road.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of the young Woman who left Mrs. ABSCOTT'S employment last week, she may hear of something to suit her by applying at 180, Lower George-street.

PUBLICATIONS.

INTERIOR OF THE GREAT HALL, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.
Lithograph will be given GRATIS with the SYDNEY MAIL, June 3rd.

THIS DAY, THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND WESLEYAN RECORD. Contents: Topics of the Month—Sermon by the Rev. W. Curnow—Midsummer Visit to Hobart Town—The Class Meeting—Memoir of Rev. Richard Amos—Racing and Gambling—The Early-closing Movement—The Preachers' Column—Literary Reviews—Circuit Intelligence, Correspondence, &c., &c. Price 6d.
Wesleyan Book Depot, 95, King-street.

PUBLICATION.—This Day is published the June number of the NEW SOUTH WALES MEDICAL GAZETTE, by
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S WORKS, half-bound, 3s 6d each, post 4s 2d:—Jane Eyre, Shirley, Villette, The Professor, Wuthering Heights; and Life of Charlotte Bronte. W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer.

TALES, by the Author of Amy Herbert, at English prices:—Cleeve Hall, 3s 6d; Katharine Ashton, 3s 6d; Laneton Parsonage, 4s 6d; Margaret Percival, 5s; The Sketches, 4s 6d; Earl's Daughter, 2s 6d. Postage, 6d extra.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, 332, George-street.

PIANO PIECES.—Chime again beautiful Bells, 2s; Floating on the Wind, 2s; Just before the Battle, 2s; Musical Box, 2s; Mountain Rose, 2s 6d; The Picnic, 2s; Warblings at Eve, 2s. J. Reading and Co., music sellers.

THE CALENDAR NOTE PAPER, to be had only at COOKE'S, 370, George-street, opposite Cathedral.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, of superior make, at greatly reduced prices, at COOKE'S, 370, George-street.

GREAT BARGAINS in ACCOUNT-BOOKS, from 1s each, at COOKE'S, 370, George-street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist (who for many years practised in George and Hunter streets) desires to inform his patients and the public that HIS ONLY place of business is at 12, South Head Road, opposite Hardy, Brothers, where he continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH of superior workmanship. Teeth stopped and extracted. Moderate charges. N.B.—Please to note the address.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, corner of Hunter-street and Bligh-street, Sydney.

A CARD.—J. ROEPER, Practical Tailor. Perfect fit guaranteed. Charges moderate. 10, Bridge-st.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-st.

ADGHE, Hairdresser, has resumed Business at his late Rooms, 228, George-street, over Hafer's, jeweller.

CHARLES EDWARDS, Surgeon-Dentist, Chiropodist, and Medical Galvanist; fees, 1s. 5, Bridge-street.

CORNS, BUNIONS, &c., cured by Mr. BRADSTREET, Chiropodist, 561, Kent-st., Liverpool-st.

CONTRACTS, Plans, Specifications, &c. E. HUGHES, 9, Botany Road, and 512, George-street.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. HAMMOND, 19, Bligh-street, begs to call the attention of ladies to her fashionable style of making dresses; fit guaranteed, and moderate charges. Next the Turkish Baths.

ESTABLISHED 1840, Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, the old established dentists. Diploma 1836. Artificial teeth of first-class workmanship (no common work). Teeth extracted, stopped with gold cement. Elixir of Roses and Hunspin's Rheumatic Tincture, cures neuralgic face-ache. We have only one surgery, 178, Pitt-street.

F. A. SCHAEFER AND CO.
(late Melchers and Co.),
IMPORTERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
Refer to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
Sydney.

E. PORTER, Chemist, &c., NEWTOWN.—Genuine Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and Medical sundries.
DISPENSING at moderate charges.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanised Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

HENRY L. WEST AND CO.,
326, George-street, Sydney,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
Investments found for Capitalists, Absentees' Business transacted, Estates wound up.

J. BERNASCONI, Carver, Gilder, and Picture Frame Maker, 260, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Tattersall's.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

J. TIGHE, Angel Hotel, Pitt-street, first-class LUNCHEON, from 12 to 3 daily.

MR. J. SPENCER,
Surgeon-dentist, 252, George-street, over Mountcastle's.
THE PRIZE MEDAL
was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

R. SMITH, Carver, Gilder, and Picture Frame Maker, 22, York-street. Old frames regilt.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

THE PATENT WASHABLE GILT MOULDING COMPANY.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co.'s, George-st.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker, Repairs all kinds of Pianos; the most competent tuners. 70, Hunter-st.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, on Newtown Road, a black Newfoundland DOG, white marks about neck, breast, and tail. The finder will be rewarded. Apply 207, Pitt-street; or, 125, Albion-street.

LOST, a Pointer DOG, brown or liver-coloured, answers to name of Cæsar; wears leather collar, with owner's name. Any person returning him to Carlton Villas, Old South Head Road, Woollahra, or to 440, George-street, will be rewarded. All parties are cautioned from detaining him after this notice. WILLIAM CUBITT.

LOST, BULL TERRIER, with leather collar on, answers to name of Poss; reward. M. L. SALAMON, Exchange, Double Bay.

LOST, a KANGAROO PUP. Reward. G. KEMP, Church-hill.

LOST, Tuesday afternoon, between Riley and George sts., lady's Waterproof HOOD. Reward 2s, Riley-st.

LOST, a fancy Plated CIGAR CASE, letters E. F. to S. H. on it; reward. S. Hoffnung and Co., Wynyard-st.

LOST, a Gold EARRING, acorn pattern. A reward at 103, South Head Road.

TORTOISESHELL PURSE LOST in Upper William-street. Reward, HARPER, Surry-street.

REWARD.—Lost a Meerschaum PIPE, covered with chamois leather. J. C. L., 15, O'Connell-street.

LOST, between North Shore and Darlinghurst, yesterday afternoon, an opera-glass BRACELET, seven shells set in gold. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with FRANCIS BELL, City Engineer, Town Hall.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Wednesday, between Fort Macquarie and Talbot's Wool Stores, a Lady's Sable MUFF. W. W. BILLYARD, 22, Hunter-street.

10s. REWARD for a Brown HORSE, BL with 2 under near shoulder. G. DAVISON, Camperdown.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday night, between Haymarket and Sans Souci, George's River, POCKET-BOOK, containing one pound note and some valuable papers of no use to any one but the owner. GEORGE BUTT, 118, Devonshire-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3859779

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, May 31.

The President took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 4 o'clock.

ASSENT TO BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of a message from the Governor, notifying that assent on behalf of her Majesty had been given to the Custom Duties Bill by his Excellency. He pointed out that in the bill as passed by this Council, and previously by the Assembly, there was a singular discrepancy so far as regarded one item of the schedule. The duty upon paper fixed at 1d. by the Assembly was, by this bill now assented to, made 1s. The bill as transmitted to this House contained the 1s. duty, and the Council did not amend the schedule wherein it occurred.

PAPERS, RETURNS, &c.

Mr. DOCKER laid upon the table a report of the Law Reform Commission; correspondence respecting Armstrong guns and warlike stores granted to the colony by the Imperial Government; annual report of the Post Office for 1870; certain by-laws of the municipal districts of St. Peters and West Botany; abstract of Crown lands reserved from sale and surveyed for water supply.

It was ordered that these documents be printed. The hon. member also laid upon the table annual returns under the 103rd section of the District Courts Act of 1858.

CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. DARLEY asked, without notice, whether the appendices to the Law Reform Commission's Report contained a copy of the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill.

Mr. DOCKER stated that in an appendix to the report there was the draft of such a bill.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of a message from the Assembly, stating that the Council's amendments on this bill had been agreed to.

MAIN ROADS BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of a message from the Assembly, transmitting a bill to amend the Main Roads Management Act for the concurrence of the Council.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, the bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed an order of the day for Friday next.

KEROSENE STORAGE AND SALE BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of a message from the Assembly, transmitting a bill to place certain restrictions upon the storage and sale of kerosene used for illuminating purposes, and requesting the concurrence of the Council.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, the bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed an order of the day for Tuesday next.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly, transmitting a bill to grant certain sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the services of 1871, and asking the concurrence of the Council.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER the bill was read a first time, and it was agreed that so much of the standing orders be suspended as would preclude the passing of the bill through its other stages at the present sitting.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DARLEY, as a matter of privilege, called attention to a matter that had just occurred in this Chamber. There had been placed in his hands, by a messenger, an envelope, directed to him, and containing a document that presented a gross libel upon a gentleman, who, at the time referred to, was Attorney-General of the colony. A motion was made in the Assembly for the production of certain papers, and in them was an opinion given by Sir William Manning, no doubt at the request of the Crown. This opinion had, in the document just brought to him by the messenger, been made the subject of a violent attack upon Sir William Manning, and he asked the President whether a messenger was to be allowed to be made the vehicle in communicating to two hon. members a libel upon another member of the House.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that the messenger could not be cognisant of the purport of the communication, and he thought it would be inconvenient to place any restriction upon messengers as to the kind of papers they should deliver. He had no doubt the hon. member was quite right as to the objectionable nature of the subject matter.

Mr. HAY: It may be a question how the paper came into the hands of the messenger; or by whom it was delivered to him.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL said, supposing the sender wished to save postage, the paper might have been put in the library box.

Mr. DARLEY explained that his question was not directed against the messenger, but was intended to ascertain whether some steps might not be taken with respect to the person who had put the messenger in motion. He thought it a grave occurrence that a messenger of the House should be made use of to communicate to hon. members a very gross libel against another member, and against that gentleman in his capacity as Attorney-General.

The PRESIDENT said he would make strict inquiry into the matter, and report upon it to-morrow. He did not think any facility should be offered for the circulation of libels here.

FITZMAURICE-STREET, SOUTH WAGGA, RE-ADJUSTMENT BILL.

This bill was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Assembly without amendment.

YASS CHURCH LAND BILL.

Mr. GORDON moved that the Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill be read a third time.

The motion, having been seconded, was put and carried.

The bill was read a third time and passed; the Council returning the measure to the Legislative Assembly, with the usual message inviting concurrence.

ADDITIONAL DAY.

Mr. DOCKER moved,—"That, in addition to the present days of sitting, this House will, during the remainder of the session, unless otherwise ordered, meet for dispatch of business at 4 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday in each week, and that Government business have precedence of general business on those days." In making this motion, Mr. Docker said it must be evident to the members of that House that they were now approaching the close of this protracted session. He was desirous that every measure that was submitted to that Chamber should receive every possible discussion; but that could not be unless an additional day was provided. It was now nearly a fortnight since that House had met for dispatch of business, and there still was much to do.

Mr. HAY did not oppose the motion, but thought that the Government might have more vigorously pressed forward the business of the House.

The motion was put and carried.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Special Appropriation Bill for the month of May, and regretted that it should be necessary again to submit such a bill. Unfortunately, several such bills had already been brought forward, but it was necessary to submit such a bill until the General Appropriation Act was passed.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL opposed the bill with some regret, but he felt bound to do so, having stated, when the last monthly Appropriation Bill was brought forward, that he would never consent to vote for another.

The question was put and agreed to.

The bill was read a second time and passed through all its remaining stages in the ordinary course.

The bill was returned to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING BILL.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the Assembly's message in reference to the Sydney Meat-preserving Company's Incorporation Bill.

The message having been read *in extenso* by the clerk,

Mr. WEEKES moved that the Council do agree to the amendments proposed by the Assembly on the Sydney Meat-preserving Company's Incorporation Bill.

Mr. GORDON opposed the motion, considering the restrictions intended hereby to be imposed upon the company were unnecessary. He insisted that the amount of the liability of the shareholders of such a company ought always to be strictly confined to the amount of their paid-up shares. On this ground he was entirely opposed to this amendment. Why should the House not follow the precedent laid down in the Goulburn Meat Company's Bill? He would never consent to such a double liability as was hereby proposed.

Mr. DARLEY wished the motion to be amended. He thought one of the two amendments was excellent—the other was, as he thought, objectionable.

The motion of Mr. WEEKES was thereupon, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. WEEKES then moved that the amendment proposed by the Legislative Assembly to be made in clause eleven be agreed to.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL supported the amendment, and advocated the principle of doubling the liability of the shareholders. He believed that the course proposed to be taken by the Legislative Assembly was a step in the right direction.

Mr. HOLT said that the desire of the shareholders had been to risk their capital only to the extent of the amount invested. He was opposed to the principle of doubling the liability of the shareholders.

Sir W. MANNING deprecated the idea of giving an imaginary protection to imaginary creditors, and thought it was not wise or politic to restrict the free investment of capital in this direction. It was very important that the public should know the exact extent to which the liability of a shareholder was intended to be pressed. The class of persons with whom this company was to deal were, of all others, a class best able to protect themselves. He considered the 6th clause to be necessary. It was necessary that the directors should issue bills.

Mr. DARLEY and Mr. WEEKES having briefly addressed the committee,

Mr. HAY regretted that some general Act was not passed for the regulation of all such companies upon certain fixed principles. It was not creditable to the Legislature that a concession might be made in a bill for a company at Goulburn, which was virtually denied to the shareholders of a company at Sydney.

The question was then put that the Council do agree to the amendment in clause 7 of the bill proposed by the Legislative Assembly. The amendment was negatived, on a division, by a majority of 7 to 4.

Mr. WEEKES moved that the Council do agree to the second amendment proposed by the Legislative Assembly, in the 17th clause of the bill.

This amendment was put and agreed to.

The Chairman then left the chair and reported that the committee disagreed to the first of the Legislative Assembly's amendments in the bill, and agreed to the second of those amendments.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the report was adopted, and a select committee was appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing to the Assembly's amendment in the bill—committee to consist of Messrs. Darley, Moore, Charles Campbell, and Weekes.

The House adjourned at three minutes past 6 until to-morrow (Thursday), at 4 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

FINANCES OF THE COLONY.

Mr. SAMUEL asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"1. What was the balance to the debit or credit of the Consolidated Revenue in the books of the Treasury on the 29th May, 1871? 2. What is the amount of liabilities payable in England to the 1st July next, on account of the Consolidated Revenue, but not yet charged in the books of the Treasury? 3. What amount is now due for Railway and other public works, chargeable to Loans Account, but not yet paid? 4. What is the estimated amount that will be due and payable on account of railway and other public works during the present year and chargeable to Loans Account?"

Mr. LORD replied,—1. Credit balance, £164,336 9s. 5d. 2. £260,130 4s. 11d. 3. £40,590. 4. £281,560.

MR. G. F. WISE.

Mr. STEWART asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Is Mr. G. F. Wise employed in connection with the collection of the census? 2. If so, in what capacity, and at what rate of remuneration?"

Mr. ROBERTSON replied,—Mr. Wise is employed as compiler of the census, and is being paid at the rate of £400 per annum. The compiler of the last census was paid at the rate of £600 per annum.

ROAD TO LANYON.

Mr. W. FORSTER asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"What provision has been, or is intended to be, made for the road between Queanbeyan and Lanyon?"

Mr. BYRNES said that the road was on the schedule as a fifth-class road, 16 miles, £112.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. Is the Minister for Works aware that the man John Sullivan called at the office mentioned by the Minister for the balance of wages due him, and was again put off? 2. Will the Minister state the reason of this, and also if there is any immediate prospect of the man being paid?"

Mr. BYRNES replied,—1. Yes. 2. Sullivan was informed, on application at the office, that the voucher had not been returned from Shoalhaven; but the money is now payable, and will be handed to him on application.

PAPERS.

Sir JAMES MARTIN laid on the table returns under the 103rd section of the District Courts Act.

Mr. LORD laid on the table correspondence concerning the Armstrong guns and warlike stores granted to the colony by the Imperial Government.

Mr. WILSON laid on the table a report from the Surveyor-General with respect to laying down a base line at Lake George, and a trigonometrical survey of the colony; also the report of the Director of the Botanic Gardens.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE SPECIAL AUDIT BILL.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the Borough of Newcastle Special Audit Bill be now read a third time.

Mr. LLOYD said he regretted that he should have to oppose the bill at this stage. But he was compelled to do so in consequence of the extraordinary conduct pursued by the Colonial Secretary the other night. The order for the second reading of the bill had been on the paper for some weeks, but had been several times postponed because it suited the Colonial Secretary to have it postponed. The other evening it was inconvenient for him (Mr. Lloyd) to attend in the House, and he got a gentleman to request the Colonial Secretary to postpone the second reading of the bill until the following day. The Colonial Secretary replied that the Government would do just what suited them. [Mr. ROBERTSON: That was not my reply; my reply was neither coarse nor uncivil.] He could not think the gentleman made a mistake; however, he did not wish to bandy words with the hon. gentleman, and he would merely say that the Colonial Secretary declined to comply with his (Mr. Lloyd's) request. If it had been a matter in which he had been personally concerned, he should not have minded; but he had a duty to perform as a representative of the city of Newcastle. The Colonial Secretary, with that acuteness for which he was noted, thought he should be able to pass the bill through in his (Mr. Lloyd's) absence. He begged to call the attention of hon. members to the proceeding on the part of the Colonial Secretary. He thought he should be able to show that the bill ought not to pass. It had been framed with the intention of taking from the borough of Newcastle a large sum of money without their consent or concurrence. The borough had no possible control whatever in the appointment of the auditors. He contended that the House would certainly commit a serious crime if it consented to allow this bill to become law. However inconvenient it might be that the expenses of the audit should be charged to the Consolidated Revenue, it was far better that that revenue should bear any amount of charge than that that House should be guilty of doing any injustice to any man or to any set of men. And injustice would be done if this bill was allowed to become law. There were three ways by which a special audit of the accounts of a borough might be obtained. Fifty electors of a borough could apply for the appointment of special auditors; the Government could appoint special auditors at their own instance; and the creditors of any borough could ask for the appointment of special auditors. But there was a very judicious provision in the law, which made it necessary that after auditors had been nominated, they must again be requested by fifty electors of the borough before they could proceed with the audit. We had had abundant evidence of the prudence and wisdom of such an arrangement. Sometimes an audit was asked for on unreasonable grounds, and when there was no necessity for it. Such was the case with the borough of Newtown. The special auditors, who were appointed to audit the accounts of that borough, found that there was nothing at all wrong with the accounts, and they sent in a certificate to the effect that the manner in which the accounts had been kept reflected the highest credit upon all parties concerned. The provision requiring a requisition from fifty electors, before the auditors could proceed to work, was inserted in the bill so that time should be given for the people to cool down, and not do things in a hurry or in the heat of passion. The Government appointed auditors for the borough of Newcastle; but instead of appointing them as they ought to have done, they instructed them to proceed to Newcastle, and told them that the Government would pay their expenses. One of the auditors, Mr. Mackenzie, in his evidence before the select committee, stated that they were appointed by letter. In that letter the Government exceeded their power, by instructing the auditors to proceed with the audit, and by telling them how they were to be paid. The Government referred them to the 184th clause of the Municipalities Act. That clause read thus:—"The Governor may from time to time appoint for every municipality two auditors, to be called 'special auditors,' and such auditors shall at any time, on being required so to do by the Minister, or by any fifty electors of such municipality, or by any creditor or creditors of the same, by writing under the hands of such Minister, electors, or creditor or creditors respectively, proceed to hold a special audit of the accounts of such municipality, upon a day to be appointed by such auditors, not less than thirty nor more than forty days from the time of their being so required, and shall forthwith notify by advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, and in some newspaper circulating in the municipality, the fact of their having been so required, and the day so appointed; and the said special auditors shall attend at the office of the Council on the day so appointed for such audit as aforesaid." The auditors on the 30th of June, wrote to the Mayor of Newcastle, informing him that they had been appointed by the Government to audit the accounts of the borough, and that they were going down for that purpose; and they asked the Mayor to have the accounts balanced up to a certain day. The Town Clerk replied that the accounts should be made up as desired. The auditors proceeded to Newcastle, and proceeded with the audit of the accounts, not as they ought to have done simply from the last half-yearly balances, but they audited the whole of the accounts from the time the borough was incorporated—namely, from 1859 to 1868. They then sent in their bill. If the Council had been entitled to pay the auditors, or had had the remotest idea they would have to pay them, they would have paid them. But the very first step which the Council took was to repudiate the bill, and refer the auditors to the Government. The Government then still further exceeded their powers. The Government wrote to the auditors on the 18th June as follows:—

"Sir,—A petition having been received from certain electors of the Borough of Newcastle, representing the irregular manner in which the accounts of that borough have been kept, and praying for the appointment of special auditors to investigate the same,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint William Buyers, Esq., and yourself, to be such special auditors, in terms of the 18th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and to authorise that the expense attending such audit be defrayed by the same borough, as provided by section 186 of the Act quoted.

"2. I am further desired to invite your attention to the section first above mentioned and to the two following sections.

"I have, &c.,
"HENRY HALLORAN."

He would like to know what right or authority the Government had to make such an arrangement with the auditors, and guarantee to them the payment of the bill they sent in. The Government took it out of the hands of the Borough Council altogether, simply because the auditors had their authority. The question arose as to who were liable for the payment of the money, and they came to another clause—the 186th—which showed who was liable. The clause read as follows:—"If such special audit shall have been required by electors as aforesaid, the Council shall defray the expenses thereof. If such audit shall have been required by any creditor or creditors of the municipality, such creditor or creditors shall defray the said expenses. If such audit shall have been required by the Minister, the said expenses shall be defrayed from the Consolidated Revenue Fund." The question was whether the audit was required by the Minister or not; and it was perfectly clear to his mind that it was required by him and by nobody else who had authority to require it. The fifty electors of the borough had never required it from that day to the present (hear, hear), and consequently these auditors having been appointed by the Minister, the expense, according to the 186th clause, should have been defrayed from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The auditors threatened legal proceedings against the borough council, and a legal opinion was obtained as to who was liable and who was not. The following opinion was given by Mr. Darley:—"The request to hold a special audit must proceed from fifty electors, after the appointment by the Governor, and must be a request made in writing to the auditors. This request has not been made, therefore it strikes me that, unless the auditors acted under the request of the Minister (in which case the Council would not be liable for expenses), their proceedings were wholly unauthorised." Mr. Darley was a gentleman who gave an opinion on behalf of the borough of Newcastle, and, therefore, it might be supposed to have been given probably with some feeling towards those who were asking the opinion from him. But now they would take the trouble to ascertain the opinion of Sir William Manning, late Attorney-General, who acted on behalf of the Government. Sir William Manning said—"The Government were brought very close to the position of legal responsibility by the mistaken course they pursued. It fell into the error of regarding the petition to his Excellency as not only sufficient for setting the Government in motion by the appointment of special auditors, but as constituting the necessary requirement by electors within the terms of the 18th section, and then upon an appointment was made which evidently assumed that the ground was fully laid for proceeding with the audit, and for establishing the liability of the Council to pay for such audit. The appointment should simply have named the gentlemen as special auditors, and they should have been apprised that as soon as they should be required by fifty electors to hold an audit, they should commence their functions." That clearly and distinctly showed that the Government were responsible themselves.

Mr. ROBERTSON: What else does he say?

Mr. LLOYD: He said at the bottom that it was a matter for a very fair compromise; at least that was what he (Mr. Lloyd) gathered from the concluding sentences of the opinion. The Government gave the borough permission to sue for their endowment, and, taking advantage of a legal technicality, they put the borough out of Court. (Hear, hear.) It was perfectly clear from the statement of Sir William Manning that he was of opinion the Government exceeded their powers, and made themselves responsible to the special auditors. If they looked at the evidence, it would be found to whom the auditors reported the result of their conduct. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hannell, the present Mayor, who was also Mayor of Newcastle at the time, said in his evidence that the result was not communicated to him, but to the Colonial Secretary. (Hear, hear.) That was the manner in which the result of the audit was communicated. In reference to the account, it would be found that Mr. Hannell said he did not consider the borough as in any way liable for it, evidently showing that the officers of the corporation were under the impression that the Government had appointed the auditors, and that it was the Government who were to pay them. The Colonial Secretary in his speech appealed to the consideration of the House on the question, on the ground that the Borough Council had derived very considerable benefit, and that no benefit had been derived by any one else. He (Mr. Lloyd) contended that the evidence showed that this was not true by any means, but that, on the contrary, it was very far from the truth. There was the evidence of Mr. Hannell and Mr. Brookes—two conflicting parties—who were not very favourable to one another, but who took the same stand-point and concurred in the opinion that no benefit was gained by the borough by the special audit. Therefore the Colonial Secretary was quite wrong in stating that the borough of Newcastle derived any particular benefit from it. He thought he had shown clearly that the auditors were not appointed by fifty electors, as it was required by law that they should be; and he thought he had shown that no benefit accrued to the borough of Newcastle. It would, he thought, be exceedingly hard upon the borough of Newcastle that they should be sacrificed for the benefit of other boroughs, as the Government were proposing, because their case happened to be the first to come under the Act, and the first in which auditors were appointed by the Government. It was a remarkable circumstance that although this was a question almost of pure law, not one syllable had the hon. and learned Attorney-General stated upon the subject. He dared not say anything, because he knew perfectly well that he concurred with him (Mr. Lloyd) on the subject.

Mr. ROBERTSON: He would vote the other way.

Mr. LLOYD said that was not the case with the Attorney-General only; but he thought hon. members should vote as they believed, let the consequences be what they may, and even if the hon. gentlemen had to leave their seats as Ministers. (Hear, hear.) The Attorney-General himself was of the opinion which he (Mr. Lloyd) was endeavouring to impress upon the House with reference the special audit; and the best proof of it was that, although it was a question which he should specially undertake, he handed it over to the present excellent Colonial Secretary.

Mr. ROBERTSON: It was prepared by the late Government.

Mr. LLOYD knew that many bad things were prepared by the late Government. He hoped that the House would pause before committing a great injustice by passing the third reading of the bill for the sake of saving £2000 or £3000. He thought he had sufficiently made out a case to convince the House that they would be doing a great injustice to the borough of Newcastle by voting for the third reading of the bill.

Mr. BYRNES thought it necessary, in consequence of the observations of the last speaker, to explain what had taken place between himself and the Colonial Secretary when the hon. member (Mr. Lloyd) asked him to request the Colonial Secretary to postpone the second reading of the bill until he (Mr. Lloyd) returned to the House, from which he intended on that afternoon to be absent not more than a couple of hours. He (Mr. Byrnes) saw the Colonial Secretary, and said the hon. member wished him to postpone the bill for a couple of hours. Mr. Robertson said "no" in the first instance, but he afterwards said "if it suits the Government." That answer he (Mr. Byrnes) had conveyed to the hon. member who had just sat down.

Mr. SAMUEL thought we had got rid of this matter, because the bill had been referred to a select committee, whose report, recommending that the measure should not be proceeded with, had been rejected by a large majority. The House had then before them all the facts which had now been recapitulated by the hon. member for Newcastle. The case of the municipality of Newcastle rested entirely upon a technicality. It was only upon a technicality that they refused to pay this money. It had been said that they should not pay the money, because the auditors had been incorrectly appointed. [Mr. LLOYD: I have shown that there was no necessity for the audit.] The hon. member had not shown that; but he had shown that the Mayor and other members of the municipality accepted the services of those gentlemen, and availed themselves of their services. Under the 184th clause of the Municipalities Act, the Government, on being petitioned by fifty electors, or by creditors of the municipality, could appoint special auditors; and that on being set in motion by fifty electors the auditors should proceed to a special audit. The hon. member for Newcastle said that the Government should have appointed the auditors, but that only on the requisition of fifty electors should they have proceeded to make a special audit. Fifty-seven electors had requested the Government to appoint auditors; the auditors were appointed, went to Newcastle, and, with the assistance of the Mayor and others, proceeded to make the audit. The hon. member now said that the Government should have appointed the auditors, and that then fifty electors should have asked them to proceed with the audit. That was the technicality. It was almost an outrage upon common sense to attempt to dispute the matter. [Mr. R. FORSTER: It is not a technicality if the law allows it.] Would the Government be likely, of their own motion, to appoint auditors without knowing anything of the affairs of a municipality? Having dreamt that auditors should be appointed, and having appointed them, the Government were then, it seemed, to wait until fifty electors rose up to have these auditors put in motion! These auditors had been appointed, had been most graciously received at Newcastle, and had done a large amount of work, by which the Council had alone benefited. Mr. Mackenzie in his evidence said that in his opinion the work done by the auditors and neglected by the Council should be paid for by the Council, that the Council had received a considerable sum of money from the Government by reason of the audit, that the Government did not derive any benefit whatever from that audit, that no one connected with the municipality had ever objected to the audit being proceeded with, and that the auditors had found there were about £3000 arrears of rates. This evidence was a contradiction of Mr. Hannell's, which had been quoted by the hon. member. There was no doubt the money was owing, and he thought that the municipality, having received all the benefit of the audit, should pay for it. This bill was to enable the Government to stop the money out of the endowment on which they conceived they had a lien for the payment of this amount, for which they had become indirectly responsible, but for which the municipality were morally and legally liable.

Mr. FARNELL said the question as to who should pay this money was a very simple one. Who had employed these auditors? If the Government had employed them, the Government should pay them. He found that though fifty electors had petitioned for the appointment of the auditors none of them would afterwards petition to have the auditors set in motion. He did not think that the municipality should be saddled with the payment of the money because the Colonial Secretary of the day had made a mistake. The Colonial Secretary of the day had overstepped his duty when he gave these persons power to commence their audit before they were set in motion by the electors. It was a dangerous thing for the Government to bring in bills of this kind to interfere with municipalities. It was denied that the municipality had received any benefit from the audit; and after the audit was all over, only a discrepancy of 10s. or 12s. had been discovered. If the House look at the matter in a just way, they would negative the third reading of the bill. He did not see why the municipality should be called to pay for the mistake of the Government, and he should therefore vote against the third reading.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that he should vote against the third reading. The corporation was a suable body, and if they were legally liable to pay this money, they could be made to do so in the ordinary way. If the Government were not entitled to pay the amount, why did they not allow themselves to be sued without throwing any technical objections in the way. The principle of the Act was this, that whoever employed the auditors should pay them. In this case the Government had employed them, but they sought to force the municipality to pay.

Mr. GARRETT said that the inquiry was originated by the ratepayers of Newcastle; and why, therefore, should the expense be thrown upon the country? Sir William Manning, in effect, said that there was no claim upon the Government, that the substance of what the Act required was present, and that the municipality had condoned the irregularity which had been committed. The appointment of the auditors was intimated to the municipality; and the Mayor said that he should be glad to render them every assistance in his power, in furtherance of their object.

Mr. R. FORSTER said that the hon. member for Newcastle had made out a very clear case why the House should refuse to pass the third reading of this bill. Had he have known as much yesterday as he did now he would have opposed the second reading, for he did not like to be entrapped into rushing a bill through, as was done on that occasion. We all knew how strong and bitter was the excitement by small municipal bodies; and the provision of the Act requiring that fifty electors should direct the auditors to act was a very necessary precaution, for it allowed time for excited feelings to subside. One might have expected that at least one-half of the rates had been fraudulently made away with, but the accounts were found to be perfectly correct. Sir William Manning, in the first paragraph of his opinion, said that he considered that the Government were bound to make reparation to the auditors if the corporation failed to pay them; but the hon. member for Newcastle had to-night shown us very clear and satisfactory reasons why the corporation should not be called upon to pay. Sir William Manning also stated that the Government was brought very close to the position of legal responsibility if not actually up to it; and the learned gentleman would not say that the Government were not legally responsible. He thought that it was not creditable on the part of the Government to attempt to fasten this expenditure on the borough of Newcastle.

Mr. LUCAS said it would be a greater injustice that the people of the colony should be called on to pay for a matter which merely benefited the municipality of Newtown. A number of the ratepayers of Newcastle applied for the appointment of special auditors. They were appointed, and the Mayor of Newcastle was informed of the appointment. No one objected, but the accounts were balanced to enable them to proceed, and the Town Clerk was instructed to offer all possible assistance on behalf of the Council. Now, because some mere form had been omitted the Council objected to pay the expenses. The result was the same as though everything had been done in form.

Mr. LLOYD: They would not have signed the documents calling upon the auditors to act.

Mr. LUCAS: The hon. member did not know that.

Mr. LLOYD said he had quoted from the evidence to show it.

Mr. LUCAS: But had the hon. member the name of any one person who signed the first petition to say that he would not have signed the second? (Hear, hear.) Why did not the hon. member call some of them? Why did he not call upon Mr. Winship, for instance? The fact was there was no objection made on the part of the Council, until it was found that the expenses of the audit would fall upon the borough. The Council not only promised to assist the auditors but also put the advertisement in the local paper directing attention to the audit. He thought the Newcastle Municipality were in a disreputable manner seeking to get rid of a liability, by shifting it off the shoulders of the people of Newcastle on to the shoulders of the general public.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he regretted to hear the hon. member for the Northern Gold-fields say that the House had been entrapped into dealing with this matter. It had been for a long time before the House. The bill was introduced by the late Government—it had been considered in select committee—the report of the select committee had been laid aside, and the matter had been brought in various ways most fully under discussion. The hon. member for Newcastle had complained of the manner in which he had dealt with the matter. He (Mr. Lloyd), an evening or two ago, sent to him (Mr. Robertson) to know whether he would be willing to postpone the question, and his answer was no—that his duty was to push on the business of the Government when he had an opportunity. The hon. member (Mr. Lloyd) was not present when the bill came on, but he had now opposed the bill on the motion for its third reading with great ability and wonderfully unscrupulous statements, and he did not know what more the hon. member could have done if he had been present the other evening.

Mr. LLOYD: I could have stopped it in committee.

Mr. ROBERTSON did not think the hon. member would have been able to do so. At all events he had dealt fairly with the hon. member. He denied that he had been actuated by any party feeling in the matter. The error, whatever it was, was committed by Mr. Parkes, and if he had been inclined to allow any unworthy motive to influence him (Mr. Robertson), he might have put him (Mr. Parkes) in the odious position of having placed upon the public a charge which ought to be paid by the people of Newcastle. But he was not content to take such a course as that. There was nothing unfair in what he had done. And, Mr. Speaker, he continued, I call your attention to the state of the House.

The bell was rung, and a quorum was formed.

Mr. LLOYD: He does not like to speak to empty benches.

Mr. ROBERTSON: It seemed to him that if Mr. Parkes had fallen into an error, it was a very trivial one. Hon. members must be aware that Mr. Parkes was the author of the law, and therefore it might be supposed he had some fair idea of what was its intention. The law provided that, auditors having been appointed, any fifty ratepayers might demand of them to perform the duty, and then the expenses would be charged to the Corporation. In this case fifty-seven electors applied to the Governor to appoint auditors, and Mr. Parkes at once appointed them and set them to work, without their having been called upon by fifty electors to proceed to work. Mr. Parkes might have appointed the auditors without any application from fifty electors. But therein was the whole error in dealing with the matter; and a very slight error it was. When the auditors went to Newcastle they were received with open arms. (Hear, hear.) The announcement of their appointment was published by the Mayor. [Mr. LLOYD: No.] It was published by the town clerk under the order of the Mayor. The whole business was conducted in the interests of the Corporation; and it was believed on all hands that the law had been carried out. So far from there being account books, there were no books, but a number of scraps of paper, out of which these auditors made up books for the Corporation. It had been shown that, in consequence of the labours of the auditors, the Corporation received £1400 of public money, which they would not otherwise have received, and £3000 of rates, which, had it not been for the auditors, they would not have been able to call in. And now we were told that, in consequence of a very slight error, the public was to bear the expense of the audit, whilst those repudiating councillors of Newcastle laughed in their sleeves. It was admitted on all hands that the auditors earned their money. [Mr. LLOYD: Hear, hear.] Well, then, the money having been earned in the service of the Corporation, not in the service of the country, he would like to know who had a right to pay these auditors? [Mr. LLOYD: Those who appointed them.] The hon. member did not fairly and candidly read Sir William Manning's opinion. No doubt Sir William Manning did say the Government were liable to pay the money. And so they were. The question was whether the Legislature ought not to interpose, and say from what fund these auditors should be paid—(hear, hear)—whether it should be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or from the Newcastle Borough Endowment Fund. The hon. member for Newcastle said the Government had not given any consideration to the matter. The Government, finding that the Colonial Secretary of a former day had made an error, referred the matter to Sir William Manning for his opinion. The hon. member took care not to read the whole of Sir William Manning's opinion. Sir William Manning said,—"These gentlemen are unquestionably entitled to be paid for their services, either by the Newcastle Council or by the Government which set them in motion. The claim should primarily be on the former; but if that should fail, I cannot think that the Government could properly withhold an indemnity by payment. It would indeed be extraordinary that these gentlemen should be allowed to drop between two stools, and be left wholly without payment; and it will be seen in a later part of my opinion, on what grounds I consider the Government bound to make reparation to them, if they should fail with the Corporation. Contrary to the opinion given by Mr. Darley to the Municipal Council, I am disposed to think that they could not successfully resist proceedings for the payment. In some particulars I entirely dissent from that opinion; and on the main point, my opinion is so much against it that I think means should be taken for putting the question to the test. The only difficulty which presses at all upon myself is that occasioned by that of the fifty electors addressing themselves to the Governor before the appointment of the special auditors, instead of calling upon the auditors after appointment to hold the audit. The substance of what the Act requires was present, namely, the desire of a large body of the ratepayers that the audit should take place, but exact conformity to the language of the enactment was wanting; and the question is, whether the special auditors may not be regarded as having been required by the electors to make the audit, although the intimation of their wishes was conveyed to the Governor, and only through him to the auditors. It is far from clear to my mind that the Court would put such a rigid interpretation on the Act as would render this unsubstantial difference fatal; but this is not the only point, for there is the further one, that the Municipal Council and the ratepayers may be taken to have condoned the irregularity, and to have accepted the services of these gentlemen, and received the advantage of the investigation which they conducted." The hon. member charged the Government who prepared the bill with having dealt with the question in a party spirit, and with some unfair desire. He thought the Government were as anxious to deal with the question in a proper manner as the hon. member for Newcastle could be. It happened that whilst this matter was in the hands of the select committee there was a change of Government. The matter required revision by the new Cabinet. After careful consideration, the Cabinet arrived at the conclusion that the course proposed by this bill was the fairest and most upright course that could be taken, and that it was the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty in which the Government were placed by what he could only call the dishonesty of the borough of Newcastle. The hon. and learned member at the head of the Government approved of this bill. [Mr. LLOYD: Why did he not come into the House and say so?] Because he was better employed; but he would come in and give his vote for the bill if necessary. The auditors carried out their duties under the auspices of the borough council. There was no objection from anyone connected with the municipality, and the only quibble that they had been able to raise was that, before the auditors proceeded with their audit, they were not requested to do so by fifty electors. And for that reason Parliament was asked to charge the whole expense of the audit upon the country, and not upon those who had so largely benefited by it. The hon. member complained that the auditors did not confine their labours to the last six months' accounts; but went through the whole of the accounts from the time the Council was first appointed. No objection was raised against their doing so. The work was allowed to be done, and then the whole thing was repudiated in the most disgraceful manner. The hon. member (Mr. Brookes) was well informed on this question, and he should have thought his conclusion would have been sufficient. He thought the House, whichever way they voted, must have been pretty well informed on the subject, and so far as he was concerned all that they desired was that justice should be done. Hon. members had talked about the Government wishing to shift the responsibility off their shoulders, but he would point out that it would not be paid by the Government, but by the people of the country, and if the borough were called upon to pay it, it would also fall upon the people of the colony.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said the hon. gentleman had entirely led the House away from the question.

Mr. ROBERTSON: You did not hear the speech of the hon. member for Newcastle. It was outrageous. (Laughter.)

Mr. S. BROWN said that, whether or not the House sanctioned the bill, there was a very important principle in it, and a principle far more important than the mere amount of money involved. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon *ex post facto* legislation as legislation of the very worst kind. (Hear, hear.) It stood admitted that at the time the work was done the Borough Council were not liable for the payment of the amount. [Mr. ROBERTSON: I did not say so.] He said it had been admitted that the Borough Council were not legally liable, and the House was asked six months afterwards to pass a law to compel them to pay. That was a principle of far more importance than the mere paltry amount of £700 involved. The hon. gentleman said it had not been admitted; but he (Mr. Brown) said that if the Council were legally liable there was no necessity for the bill at all. (Hear, hear.) That was shown by the 184th section; but the real reason for coming to the House was that the Borough Council were not legally liable for payment, and the bill was, to use the hon. gentleman's words, to do justice in the matter. He contended that the House ought not to enter into the question whether the Borough Council did or did not get the benefit of the work, for if they got the benefit of the work the persons who did the work could make them liable. If the Act was passed the time might come when *ex post facto* legislation would be again proposed, and it would then be referred to as the production of two Governments, to show that they established a law which was not law at the time. That was the principle upon which he went, and upon which the House would be asked to vote; not upon the mere question of whether the Borough Council got the benefit. As to the alleged refusal of the Council to defray the expense according to the 185th section, he took issue upon that point, because the Council had never refused. They could only be called upon to pay if the 184th section was complied with, and he said it was not complied with. The Government had made a mistake, and they were now to have this *ex post facto* legislation, which was contrary to all proper principles of legislation. The Council had now power to object to the audit, but they had done nothing more than afford every facility to the auditors to do that which by law they had a right to do. But if the Government chose to have the audit they must pay for it. All that the Council did was to throw no obstruction in the way. Under the circumstances, although the vote would be taken as nothing else than a protest, he was prepared to give his vote against a principle which would be set up and adopted by the bill—(hear, hear)—for it was far better to pay the money for the mistake than to assent to the proposed principle of legislation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROOKES (after some introductory remarks which were quite inaudible) said that at the time the 57 ratepayers petitioned the Colonial Secretary to send special auditors to investigate the accounts, the citizens had been made aware that the cash-books had been stolen by the Town-clerk, and had never been discovered. (Hear, hear.) The Borough Council, by a majority of one, refused motion after motion for the legal recovery of the books, and, therefore, it was put beyond doubt that the state of affairs perfectly justified the audit. Moreover, an investigation had been made by experts, and it was proved that £600 had been collected by the Town-clerk of which there was no record in the office. He had no hesitation in saying that the fabulous sum of £3000 was a mere sham, and that the auditors did not show that amount. The hon. member, after referring to the collection of certain accounts, referred to the meeting of the Borough Council when the deficiency in the rate-books was found. These were matters of record, and therefore a substantial case for a special audit existed. The hon. member proceeded to comment on the proceedings of the Newcastle Municipal Council, and quoted from newspaper reports of the meetings of that body, at considerable length, in order to show the state of disorder in which the affairs of the municipality were. He pointed out the confusion which existed in the accounts of the municipality, and that there were strong reasons for having a special audit; and he complained that none of the fifty-seven petitioners who had asked for the audit had been examined by the select committee. He had no hesitation in saying that false statements had been made before the committee respecting himself, that the evidence of persons averse to the audit had been taken, and that the evidence of the chief delinquent in regard to the state of the municipal accounts had been taken. He went into a variety of details, in order to show that the affairs of the municipality had been very badly conducted. He said that the special audit had not been satisfactory, that they had returned far too large an amount of arrears, and that the local auditors had discovered that these special auditors had made serious errors. He contended it was not just that the Corporation should be called upon to pay for such an audit as that. He hoped the passing of this bill would be a warning to other municipalities to conduct their affairs better. He did not think any public money should be spent in paying for this audit.

The question was put, and carried on the following division:—

Ayes, 27.

Sir James Martin	Mr. Smith	Mr. Samuel
Mr. Wilson	Allen	W. Suttor
Robertson	W. Forster	Brookes
Byrnes	Dillon	Dight
Lord	Driver	Piddington
Windeyer	Weaver	Clarke
E. Brown	Lackey	Stewart
Neale	Lucas	Garrett } Tellers.
Cummings	Hoskins	Hill }

Noes, 8.

Mr. Tenks	Mr. Lloyd	Mr. Wisdom }
S. Brown	R. Forster	Farnell }
Dodds	Fitzpatrick	[Tellers.

Pair.—For, Mr. Bell. Against, Mr. Stephen.

The bill was read a third time, passed, intituled, and transmitted to the Legislative Council with the usual message.

DUTY ON PAPER.

Mr. SAMUEL called attention to the fact that the duty on paper appeared in the schedule to the Customs Duties Bill which had been assented to as "one shilling" per lb. instead of "one penny" per lb. Thus the law now imposed a duty of 1s. per lb. on paper, although the law, as passed by the House, had only imposed a duty of 1d. [Mr. HOSKINS: It is a mistake of the Government printer.] He knew, of course, that it was a mistake, and that was why he called attention to it. It was imperative under this Act which had been assented to that a duty of 1s. per lb. on paper should be paid; and he wished to know in what way the Government intended to act with respect to this error?

Sir JAMES MARTIN said the way in which the matter stood was this: The bill as certified by the Chairman of Committees was as the House passed it, and it fixed the duty on paper at 1d. per lb.; but when the message was printed for transmission to the other House, by some error the 1d. was printed as 1s. The bill went up to the other House in the same way, and the other House not looking at the schedule, did not see the error and of course took no action with regard to it. He did not know whether this was a mere clerical error which could be set right by the Speaker and President on reference to our records. His own opinion at this moment was, that it was one of those errors which could be set right by referring to the records of the House; and it struck him that the Speaker and President, by causing inquiry into the records, could have the error rectified. If the Speaker and President could not do that there was no doubt the Government would have to bring in a bill to deal with the matter. However, in any case, the Government would take care that no more than one penny per lb. duty on paper should be collected. They would do that on their own responsibility. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SPEAKER said that when the bill came out of Committee, the usual reprint took place, showing the amendments. When the bill came up for the third reading the bill contained "1s.," and was read a third time. When it was passed, he had the ordinary certificate from the Chairman of Committees to the effect that the bill was in accordance with the bill as passed through all its previous stages, and that certificate he read to the House. Whatever error had taken place was beyond his knowledge, and occurred between the time of the second and the third readings. He did not know how the other House could have any official knowledge of the matter.

Mr. GARRETT thought that the defect could only be rectified by passing a new Act. Unless the Executive had power to remit duties he did not know how they could refuse to collect the duty at a 1s. until an amending Act was passed.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that it did not appear to him to be necessary to pass an Act of Parliament to correct an error probably committed by some compositor not quite sober. There had been no error in the proceedings of Parliament, for we had the authentic record to appeal to.

Mr. W. FORSTER thought that it would be a very dangerous precedent to establish to allow an error of this kind to be corrected by the authorities of this House. The Upper House and the Crown assented to a bill imposing a duty of 1s. a lb. on printed paper, but we had no right to assume that they would have assented to it if the amount had been 1d. The safest course was to bring in a bill to amend the Act.

Mr. LORD said that he found that the error was typographical. He was inclined to think that the best mode would be to bring in a declaratory bill.

Mr. SPEAKER said that the error might have been corrected in this House any time previous to the last stage; but the Act so assented to by the Governor was perfectly and absolutely law. If there was a typographical error, it was entirely beyond his knowledge.

Mr. HOSKINS quite concurred in the ruling of the Speaker. The error had occurred in the Government Printing Office. As we had a large staff of officials in that office, it appeared to him that the conduct of the persons employed to print the records of this House when in Committee was altogether inexcusable. The action of the Legislature had been defeated simply through the negligence of persons who ought to be made responsible. He believed that efficiency and discipline were not maintained in that office, which was a costly and useless encumbrance on the country. The printing ought to be carried out by contract.

MESSAGES.

Mr. SPEAKER reported that he had received messages from the Legislative Council, transmitting the Yass Roman Catholic School Bill, with amendments, and the readjustment of the building line of Fitzmaurice-street Bill, and the Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, No. 5, without amendments.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The House went into Committee on the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill.

Clause 2 was submitted,—"Instead of the superannuation allowance authorised by the third and fourth sections of the said Act, the superannuation allowance payable under the said Act shall, from and after the first day of January last, be as follows:—To any person who shall have served fifteen years and upwards and under sixteen years, an annual allowance of fifteen-sixtieths of the annual salary of his office; for sixteen years and under seventeen years, an annual allowance of sixteen-sixtieths of such salary; and in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of service of forty years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted, and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond forty years; and no superannuation allowance granted or payable under the said Act shall in any case exceed the [illegible] rates."

Mr. STEPHEN moved that the words "for existing pensions" be inserted after the last word in the second line of the clause. He proposed afterwards to insert the words—"the present amounts less one-third thereof respectively." By this amendment he wished to take the opinion of the House whether it was intended that the same reductions should be made in existing pensions as in the scale of future pensions. He thought this would be unjust. There were some officers who had retired upon just a bare means of subsistence, and who would, by the present proposal, be cut down to starvation point. He asked the House to give some fair and merciful consideration of this matter. He thought that a fairer way than the present would be to diminish the larger allowances to a certain extent, and to diminish the proportion of decrease as the pensions became lower.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said that if the House had determined anything in regard to this bill it had determined upon this clause which was an essential feature of the bill. It could not afford satisfaction to any one to cut down pensions, but the present pensions could not now be paid because the fund would not admit of it, and this struggle after the unattainable was only a waste of the time of the House. There were a number of hon. members opposed to making the pensions a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and if the obligations were increased in the manner proposed they would be joined by others. He hoped, in mercy to the Civil servants, that hon. members would not consent to this amendment.

Mr. J. STEWART said the hon. member for Mudgee was in error in supposing that this bill would reduce the amount of pensions received by the Civil servants. It would increase it very much, because now the fund was in debt.

Mr. PIDDINGTON directed attention to the rights of the people in reference to this matter, and thought that the appeal to the sympathy of the House was very ill-timed. The people of this colony were suffering from misfortunes of every description. Incomes had been reduced during the last six or seven years. The state of this country now, as compared with what it was ten years ago, showed a most melancholy decline from comparative prosperity to absolute depression and embarrassment. He spoke of the influences which were brought to bear in this matter, and appealed to the House to have some mercy on the people of the country, and not to saddle the Consolidated Revenue with the enormous burdens of these pensions. If the amendment of the hon. member for Mudgee were carried, he hoped the Government would withdraw the bill and throw the responsibility upon the hon. member for Mudgee, and those who agreed with him. The country was not aware of the atrocity of the pension list, and of the real secret designs of certain members who while professing to be in favour of abolition of pensions nevertheless voted for their continuance. The amendment moved last night by the hon. member for Mudgee, if carried, would have saddled the country with those pensions for ever. The hon. member meant by abolition of pensions a transfer of pensions from the superannuation fund to the public purse of the colony. What the hon. member for Mudgee wanted to do was to throw the burden upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund, instead of upon the superannuation fund.

Mr. STEPHEN said the hon. member for the Hawkesbury had misunderstood or misrepresented him. If his (Mr. Stephen's) amendment had been carried last evening, a stop would have been put to the system of pensions. In all sincerity, he desired to put an end to this superannuation system. If this bill was carried the time would come when hon. members would wish with all their hearts that they had got rid of the difficulty by paying back what they had robbed the Civil servants of, and paying all existing pensions.

Mr. WEARNE: We shall never alter our minds about that matter.

Mr. R. FORSTER contended that the hon. member for the Hawkesbury was not justified in insinuating that hon. members who differed from him were actuated by improper motives. His idea was that Parliament ought to be above these petty things of pounds, shillings, and pence. The law having been passed for a certain purpose, and successive Governments having failed to do that which was right, having allowed persons to retire who ought to have been kept in the public service some years longer, that House ought not now to turn round upon the Civil servants, even though they were getting higher pensions than hon. members might think they were entitled to. If we were now beginning to legislate, the House would be justified in voting against the rate of pensions provided by Mr. Cowper's bill.

Mr. PIDDINGTON, in answer to what had been said by the hon. member for Mudgee, said he was not in the habit of misrepresenting or misunderstanding any hon. member. He thought he could show that he had neither misunderstood nor misrepresented the hon. member for Mudgee. What he (Mr. Piddington) said was, that the hon. member for Mudgee declared he wished to stop the system of pensions whilst in reality he wanted to continue it, and continue it in a manner which would have been objectionable and unjust to the public. And he thought that the hon. member, with other hon. members, disregarded the interests of their constituents, and thought more of the Civil servants, or that portion of them who were pensioners. What the hon. member proposed was on the records of the House. For the last seven years the burden of providing superannuation allowances had been provided by deductions of 4 per cent. from the salaries of Civil servants. If there was a provision in the Act fixing the scale of pensions or allowances at an absurdly high rate, there was another clause which stated that the superannuation fund should be distributed amongst the pensioners so far as the same was adequate to discharge their claims. What could be clearer than the words of the second clause of the Act. Therefore, all this tirade of an appeal to mercy, and all this talk about a breach of faith and a breach of contract, was mere bunkum. He should oppose the proposal of the hon. and learned gentleman, because he thought the scale of pensions fixed by the Act was too high. He believed that instead of granting two-thirds as the maximum pensions to those who retired, it should be one-half. They had now to deal with the amendment of the hon. member for Mudgee, which proposed to increase the pensions incorporated in the bill submitted by the Government, and he felt it his duty to oppose the proposition.

The motion, "that the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted," was put and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Church	Mr. Hill	Mr. R. Forster }
Buchanan		M. H. Stephen } Tellers.

Noes, 20.

Sir James Martin	Mr. Dillon	Mr. Brookes
Mr. Robertson	E. Brown	Farnell
Lord	Neale	Piddington
Wilson	Driver	S. Brown
Windeyer	Garrett	Stewart } Tellers.
Byrnes	Clarke	Wearne }
Hoskins	Onslow	

Mr. STEWART moved the omission of the word "served" in the twentieth line of the clause, with a view to insert the word "contributed to," which would make the clause read as follows:—"Any persons who shall have contributed for fifteen years to the Superannuation Fund," &c. That alteration he thought would be most just to the fund and to the persons who had contributed to it.

The amendment was negatived.

The clause was put and agreed to.

The following clauses were agreed to without discussion:—

"3. The superannuation allowance granted or payable, or hereafter to be granted or payable, to any officer under the said Act, shall, from and after the first day of January last, not be computed upon the amount of the salary enjoyed by him at the time of his retirement, unless he shall have been in the receipt of the same for a period of at least three years immediately before the granting of such superannuation allowance, and in case he shall not have enjoyed his then existing salary for that period, such superannuation allowance shall be calculated upon the average amount of salary received by such officer for three years next preceding the commencement of such allowance."

"4. The tenth and thirteenth sections of the said Act are hereby repealed."

Clause 5 was proposed as follows:—"The contributions towards the Superannuation Fund shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury, and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and all superannuation allowances shall henceforth be a charge upon, and be paid out of, that fund."

Mr. STEWART hoped hon. members would seriously consider the clause, because it seemed to him, that if it passed it would be almost impossible to get rid of the pensions, and it would make the Civil servants so powerful that it would be absolutely impossible to get rid of them. He hoped the committee would not assent to the clause as he did not see how they could amend it.

Captain ONSLOW said that he paired off on the clause, and the reason that he voted against a previous clause was

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that he intended to support the proposed clause; otherwise he would have voted for an increase of the existing pensions.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that hon. members who objected to pensions had now a glorious opportunity of putting an end to them so far as the Consolidated Revenue was concerned.

Mr. FARNELL pointed out to the committee that the new clause proposed by the hon. and learned Attorney-General provided that no officer should retire until he was 60 years of age, and in that case there would in all probability be no charge upon the Consolidated Revenue. (Hear, hear.) After 60 years a man would at the most only live 14½ years, and there would not be a very great charge upon the Consolidated Revenue, as the fund would be self-supporting.

Mr. ARNOLD said he wished that he could feel justified in allowing the clause to pass without prolonging the debate; but as he had always expressed a very strong opinion with regard to the expediency of creating a system of pensions, and as the proposed clause in the bill alone deserved very much attention (hear, hear), he could not feel justified, holding the views he did, in allowing it to pass without some observation, and the strongest protest in his power. This was not only an amendment on the Superannuation Act which they had already assented to, but it was creating, for the first time in the country, a system of State pensions. (Cheers.) This was no amendment (in the ordinary sense in which they understood it) of the Superannuation Act—(hear, hear)—but it was getting rid of an arrangement formerly made, and substituting a totally different system. The arrangement proposed by Mr. Cowper in 1863 was represented by that gentleman, when he made the proposal on behalf of the Civil servants, as analogous in general to the amendments which had already been made and approved of in regard to the police of the country. He wished he could recall to the minds of hon. members the explanation made by Mr. Cowper on that occasion. It was vividly in his mind, and he remembered distinctly every circumstance, because, at the time Mr. Cowper proposed to bring in a measure into Parliament, he (Mr. Arnold) was in his Cabinet, and he told him most distinctly when he proposed it to him, and tried to persuade him of the expediency of the measure that, rather than assent to a scheme initiating a system of State pensions, he would leave the Government. (Cheers.) The proposal that Mr. Cowper succeeded in carrying into law was not the proposal he originally intended. He originally proposed something of this kind: That a fund should be formed to be called the Superannuation Fund, and that a deduction of 2 per cent. should be made from the salaries of the Civil servants of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) He assured them at the time that he had the highest authority from persons in the country who were most reliable upon subjects of that kind, that the deduction would be sufficient to pay the pensions which he asked for. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: Hear, hear.] At a subsequent stage Mr. Cowper was, he thought, convinced of his error, and accepted an amendment made in the bill substituting a payment of 4 per cent. for 2 per cent. In confirmation of what he said in regard to Mr. Cowper's statement he would shortly refer to his speech in the House. No doubt these recorded statements were not always perfectly reliable, but he was perfectly satisfied that Mr. Cowper represented to the House most distinctly that this was to be a sort of mutual provident arrangement in regard to the Civil servants, and that the contributions would be sufficient to cover the pensions to the Civil servants claimable under the Act by the Civil servants of the Crown. Now, he had gone most carefully into this matter with Mr. Cowper when that gentleman made his proposal. He had no desire to deprive any Civil servant of a shilling to which he was entitled under any Act of Parliament, or any agreement implied or expressed, and, looking into these Acts as he had done with Mr. Cowper, they both came to the conclusion that these gentlemen had no existing rights whatever. (Hear, hear.) If hon. members looked through all that was said in introducing this matter they would find Mr. Cowper ever alleging that the right to any pension or superannuation under similar arrangements to those by which they were claimed by the Civil servants in England, could not be applied to the Civil servants of this country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cowper in introducing the bill expressed the utmost confidence that the contributions to the fund would be sufficient to meet all claims made under the Act. Some hon. members, however, took so strong a view of the inadequacy of the deductions that they declared they would never permit the bill to pass, unless it were materially altered. The hon. member who now represented East Sydney (Mr. Buchanan) ridiculed the idea of there being any liberality in the bill. That hon. member said there could be no liberality in giving persons what they had themselves paid for, and had said, also, the proposed system had worked well in the case of the police; and he saw no reason why it should not work well in the case of the Civil servants. That was the view taken by the hon. member at that time. Mr. William Forster had also spoken in a similar way. Mr. Cowper, in another debate, had said he had consulted with the principal Under-Secretary, Mr. Halloran, and that that gentleman had consulted with some of the oldest officers in the service, including the Auditor-General; and they believed that 2 per cent. deduction from the salaries of Civil servants would be ample. These were some of the statements made on the occasion. Of course, there was a greater probability that half the amount of pensions might be paid; but every one who had any thought about the matter at all knew that in passing this bill we would only be driving in the wedge a little further. These claims would be put before the House on every opportunity. The Civil servants would lose no chance of bringing their claims forward, and increasing the advantages of their position. But the most important advantage of all was contained in the clause now under consideration. (Hear, hear.) If we provided some mode by which the Civil servants could secure the advantages of combination, in the same way as any other body of men could secure the advantages of a mutual provident association, it was of little consequence to us what the arrangements of these gentlemen were, provided we did not throw the responsibility of paying the pensions beyond what the fund which had been created could afford, on the consolidated revenue. He did not think it was now worth while to ask—because the argument was gone—whether the Civil servants had any legal, equitable, or moral or any other claim beyond the fund which had been created. This was a question, however, that required careful consideration. It was not a question that could be dealt with by declamation. Hon. members must consider the various classes of the Civil servants in regard to whose claims there were varying degrees of plausibility. There were a variety of different circumstances applying to different classes of the public service. Some had already retired, some had contributed nothing, some had contributed a good deal, and some by the time of their retirement would have contributed far more than their pensions would be worth. What was the commercial value of a Civil servant's chance of a pension after he had contributed for ten or twelve years to this fund? Would any one like to take the security for a sixpence? The accidental chance of some election, determined often by excitement arising out of some question wholly foreign to a matter of this kind, might extinguish his claim altogether. He was quite satisfied that it would be the result of accident either how far the reasonable claims of the Civil servants were maintained, how far they might grow, or how far they might be destroyed by some succeeding Parliament. The present seemed to him an inopportune time to introduce such a weighty question as this, which required such careful consideration. He might say that his view was that the proper course was to retrace our steps. We had taken a course which had not produced the results that had been anticipated. Mr. Cowper had expected that deductions of 4 per cent. would produce £15,000 a year; but they had not done anything of the kind, and the result only showed how deceptive these estimates and hasty calculations were. There was another thing to be considered in regard to these claims. If we were to have a system of pensions why was it to apply to a particular portion of the Civil Service only? There was a portion of the Civil Service whose position rendered it undesirable that its members should be included in any arrangement of the kind. Take the case of Mr. Whitton. Here was a gentleman who had been engaged in England at a fixed salary of £1500 per year to superintend the formation of our railway lines. Mr. Whitton had come out here under an absolute and unmistakable contract—there was no question about that—a contract in which the honour of this country was involved because it was an agreement all the parts of which were complete. Mr. Whitton had been engaged as a man possessing a high qualification for this very important work, and he was paid a high salary with the idea, not only on the part of the Government but on his part, that when his duties came to an end his services would be liable to be dispensed with. In this case the honour of the country really was involved, and yet the contract made with Mr. Whitton had not been adhered to. He knew that the popular idea with regard to this matter was that to some extent the public honour was involved. If such were the case, the carrying out of the agreement would admit of no compromise. If he owed a person a sum of money, and went to him and said, "I know I owe you £100, but if you have no better security than my honour, I will only pay you half the amount," his conduct would justly be regarded as dishonourable. It was the same in this matter. What could be said about this honour part of the question? If our honour were involved in this matter, how could such an idea be consistent with a compromise? If our honour was involved, we must pay the whole. But nothing seemed to negative that idea more than this, that nearly everybody was in favour of a compromise. The fact was our honour was not involved. By whom was it pledged? When was it pledged? We had formed an association of which the Civil servants were desirous of becoming members; and we were no more bound in honour to see that the fund was sufficient to meet all claims upon it than we were bound to see that the persons who went to a guarantee society to make provision for their old age, did not loose their money. It had been said that some of these amounts were so small that if you took off a part you might as well take the whole; but these arguments were all based on the idea that we were bound to provide for the Civil servants. Why there was no officer in the Civil Service so small but that there would be a whole street full of applicants for it. If you were to say to the applicants there would be no provision made for them at all beyond their salaries, no pension, no superannuation fund, the number of applicants would not be diminished by one. (Hear, hear.) How could it be said that the honour of the country was involved in paying pensions of this kind which were not guaranteed by law or by any agreement? He said that the salary which had been guaranteed to Mr. Whitton had been as amply guaranteed as the salaries of the Judges, or the salary of a British ambassador; and yet it had been reduced. And there were gentlemen who had come out with Mr. Whitton whose salaries had been equally guaranteed. While hon. members pitied these poor fellows who had been receiving £300 or £400 a year in the service, and who were now receiving their £60 for doing nothing, how was it that it had never entered into their benevolent hearts to take into consideration the poor teachers of Public schools, who had to undergo examinations by which their fitness for their positions was ascertained before they were employed? How was it that, after the hardships they endured all their lives in the bush, and when an accident or death took them away from their families, there was no provision made for their children or their widows? In their old age, what had they to do but go into the bush and starve? They had to do exactly the same as any other person who had not made a provision for his old age. (Hear, hear.) He saw no reason whatever why any great provision should be made for a member of the Civil service who was improvident, who spent to the last shilling of his earnings, and to made no provision for his old age. No doubt we did make provision for all members of the community, for we had our benevolent asylums to which all who were in indigent circumstances might repair. (Hear, hear.) So far as those persons who were in receipt of ample salaries were concerned, if they neglected to make provision for their old age, if they forgot the claims of their families which they ought especially to have remembered, he did not pity them half so much as he did the poor people who made no provision for their families, not because they were improvident, but from absolute inability. He should like to understand what comparison there was between the claims of teachers under our Public school system to a provision in the case to which he had referred and the claims of persons in such a department as the Works Office. We had the railway system under Government management now, but if we were to lease these railways to-morrow, what sort of embarrassment was likely to arise under all these complicated circumstances? We should yet require a host of clerks, porters, station-masters, and other persons who were now employed; and unless the railways were carried on more equitably to the public than now, he did hope that the management of them would be transferred into private hands. (Hear, hear.) In such an event, we should get rid of the staff, but we should still have to pay, as, indeed we did now, in many cases. Looking at it in this point of view, he thought that it must be admitted that either this assistance ought to be afforded to all having similar claims, or ought to be refused to all. Then there was the distinction in regard to those who had contributed and those who had not. That distinction was so obvious that it was hardly necessary for him to allude to it. He should not allude to it now were it not that he heard it said that with respect to those persons who had already retired you were bound to keep faith, and pay them their pensions. He could not understand on what grounds. Coming from hon. gentlemen who were learned in the law, that did seem to him to be most extraordinary. (Hear, hear.) He thought that there was such a thing as consideration known in a contract. [Mr. STEPHEN: Four per cent.] He was speaking of those who had paid nothing at all. But supposing that argument was not sufficient, was there not such a thing known in the law as sufficient consideration? He had seen men sent to gaol because they did not pay a sufficient consideration. But it was very difficult to understand the English law—foreigners said as difficult as the English language. But in the absence of all consideration at all we were required to regard these peculiar cases with peculiar kindness. Take the case of a person who meets another in the street, and who buys a pair of boots for five shillings, the shop value of which is fifty. You get the evidence of these facts, and the magistrate send the man to gaol because they regard them as sufficient to establish complicity. This was one of the proofs by which crime was usually established in a Court of justice. There was the case of gentlemen who had entered into a mutual provident association. [Mr. STEPHEN: Forced to do it.] What force did it require? [Mr. STEPHEN: Paying them their salaries less five per cent.] He could hardly conceive—he was sure he could not describe—the amount of force which would be required to make a man belong to a provident association when he could retire on full salary before making one payment. (Hear, hear.) He must leave it to the hon. member for Mudgee to describe the degree of force which would be required to impel one of these Civil servants into a participation of an arrangement of that kind. After having adjusted this Act exactly to his own particular case, he made one payment—under compulsion as the hon. member said—and having made one payment, he then retired on full salary. (Hear, hear.) When he heard people speaking about the extravagance of our salaries, it struck him that they had sometimes omitted what would be a very striking enforcement of what would be their view of the case, because under the system now proposed to be brought into operation when we objected to the payment of £1000 to a particular officer, we should have to remember that we were paying not merely one officer for doing a particular work, but we should be paying another for helping him. That would be a delightful state of things when we had got it well into working order, and he did not know who would not under such circumstances like to be a public servant? (Hear, hear.) His intention was to vote against this clause altogether; and what we should then have done would not be without good effect. It would be a useful alteration. We should have accommodated these pensions more nearly to the capacities of the fund which had been created at the instance—he did not hesitate to say of the Civil servants. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean at the instance of all of them, because there were a great many who were entirely opposed to this scheme. But there could be no question whatever that it was at the instance of the Civil servants—or at all events it was at the instance of no one else—that this Superannuation Fund was started. What he should propose was this:—repeal the Superannuation Act, and pay to all who had contributed without exception—those who had retired, and those who had not—every shilling of the contributions that the Government had deducted, together with five per cent. interest for any portion of the amount which the Government might have used in the same way as borrowed money. (Hear, hear.) Then remained the difficulty. There were a number of gentlemen who had retired under the terms of the Act. It had not been shown to his satisfaction that we were bound either in honour or law to pay one single shilling to those gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) But he should like to hear all that could be said on the subject by the Civil servants, and to look into the case of each one of those gentlemen separately. He should like each individual case to be put on its trial, as it were, and to interrogate each person. They might rely upon the law, upon an equitable view of their case, upon any circumstances whatever, and they might make good their claim in any way they could as between one honest man and another; and if they could show that they were entitled to the full amount of their pensions, he would not reduce the amount one single penny, nor did he think that there was an hon. member of this House who would do so. Hon. members would prefer to pay a little more rather than a little less if the claims could be made out to their satisfaction. No one would abate their claim by a single farthing, but then that claim must be made out. It must be under the old Act of William IV., or under the amendment of that Act, or under some arrangement with the Imperial Government who engaged their services, or with this Government, or under this Superannuation Act. It must be under something or other; but let them show us what it was. Where was the foundation of your claim? Make it out and you should receive every shilling. He would allude to a case which showed pretty conclusively that there could be no claim arising out of circumstances prior to the passing of the Constitution Act. At one fell swoop a large amount of salaries were cut off the old state of things by the old Council, and those officers were thrown upon their own resources—he alluded to the old police magistrates. (Hear, hear.) If those gentlemen were entitled to claim the benefit of the Act of William IV., or any other Imperial Act, or of any peculiar arrangement, he did not think that they would have remained quiet while they were deprived of their salaries, and given neither superannuation allowance nor anything else, except the best wishes of the Council, that they might be quiet as well by the exercise of their talents on their own account as in the public service. Then there was the case of Mr. Browne and many others. If these gentlemen were entitled to pensions either in law or equity, why did they not appeal to the Home Government. [Mr. HOSKINS: Mr. Browne did; but the Home Government would not recognise his claim.] He did not know of that. He should hardly have thought that Mr. Browne would have wasted a sheet of paper in such an application. The argument in favour of pensions had been demolished over and over again, and it was almost like killing a slain enemy to revert to it. Having abolished the Act, and returned the contributions, he would propose that a select committee or commission, composed of thoroughly competent, upright, and impartial men, well qualified to undertake an investigation of this kind. He would require such a tribunal to ascertain what rights these gentlemen who had retired possessed, and come to a fair settlement of the matter. But he could hardly omit to allude to what appeared to him to be on the part of a very large proportion of these Civil servants an ill considered, but greedy attempt, to avail themselves of a fund that had been created under this Act, and on which they thought they had a kind of quasi claim. He described it as a greedy seizing at an advantage casually thrown in their way. He did not think he would use strong terms if he were to characterise it as bordering on dishonesty. At whose expense did these gentlemen seize upon this opportunity? Why, at the expense of the juniors in the service. They threw themselves as pensioners upon the juniors to be kept for the rest of their lives. It was a dishonest and most inconsiderate mode of proceeding, of which they ought to be thoroughly ashamed. His idea of a superannuated man—a man superannuated under such a system as prevailed in England—was some fellow who hobbled up the street with a stick in one hand, a crutch in the other, spectacles on his nose, and without a coat to keep him warm. He did not expect to see them going into the expenses and labours of contested elections. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe when Mr. Cowper passed this Act, it would have offered any inducement to the House to co-operate with him, if he had told them that persons who were unfit to remain in the Public Service, who were old and incapable of performing their duties, would one day be among them. He did not think it was ever intended that these persons should seize upon this opportunity while in the prime and vigour of their life—like—he would not say what like, because he might be offensive—to throw themselves upon the scantier means of the juniors in the same service. He did not like to allude to particular cases, but here at the head of the list was a case so remarkable, that, in alluding to it, he would be giving no offence and probably his observations would be rather complimentary than otherwise. This was the case of Mr. Hunt, who was well capable of performing the duties of his office at the time he retired. He had hardly retired when he went into two or three contested elections. He was a man of great enlightenment, and though advanced in years, he was as well qualified to perform his duties as any other officer in the country. His experience in office had made him more valuable at the time of his retirement than during any other time in his life. But yet this gentleman, who was in the receipt of a salary of £576 13s. 4d. got £600 a year pension. He got £576 for doing the work of his office, but he got £600 for doing nothing at all. No wonder he retired under an inducement—too strong to be resisted. Then there was the remarkable case of Mr. Wells. He did not know whether Mr. Wells was or not in possession of all the qualities required for the performance of the duties of a rather arduous office, but he had the same inducement to retire offered to him. His salary was £673, and his pension £746. Really, unless he had the figures before him, it would almost seem incredible that this state of things should exist. But if it was the case that their honour was involved in paying this gentleman £746 for doing nothing at all, except thinking of his old life in the Treasury while he only drew £673 for doing pretty hard work—they must pay even to the last shilling. Then there was the case of Mr. Thompson, the clerk of that House, a most efficient officer. At the time of his retirement he was well capable of performing the duties of that office (hear, hear), if a reasonable amount of assistance and consideration had been extended to him, and which the House was ever ready to allow under such circumstances. That gentleman would then have remained here to perform the offices for years and years to come. And he thought he knew that Mr. Thompson would not have been unwilling to have remained for some time longer to perform the duties he had to perform or similar duties in the Public service. And he doubted whether even lately, although he had retired for some years, if the Government had been so very anxious to economise, to save the country by these nibblings of salaries, and he was willing to give the Government credit for what they professed, they might have made a very advantageous arrangement the other day, when Mr. O'Connor retired on account of illness. Why should not Mr. Thompson then have been put in his place? He could imagine no place more suited for a superannuated officer than as the clerk of the Council. It seemed exactly the kind of superannuation which he was going to say Providence—not exactly Providence—but which the originators of our Constitution Act had provided—that gentlemen should be transferred to the Elysian fields of the Council by way of reward. He thought that ought to have been carried out, or at all events it ought to have been attempted. There was another salary—that of Mr. Fitzpatrick—now a member of this House. He did not think that there was anyone content that that gentleman occupied quite the position of a man entitled to take advantage of a provident fund, and to call upon his juniors in the Civil service to contribute the sum of £533 6s. 8d.—say £533 even—towards his maintenance during the rest of his life. It seemed to him that he was a gentleman in good health, not in very advanced years, in possession of all his faculties, and of more value to the Public service at the time of his retirement than he had been during any other part of his official life. It was at such a time as this the experience of an officer of that kind was of far more value than the utmost labour of any novice could possibly be. It was an extraordinary thing that a gentleman in these circumstances should think himself justified in placing himself in, as he thought, so invidious a position as living upon the subtractions made from the salaries of his juniors, who were in many cases working hard for their remuneration. If there had been no other case which would have justified the Government in interfering, this was one in which they should have interfered. They should not have submitted to such a glaring abuse. If it had been insisted that the letter of the law allowed this pension to be taken out, they should have said that they would forthwith bring in an Act to amend and alter the Act which was being applied in so objectionable a manner. He did not think there were any other cases, perhaps, quite so striking as these. There was another lower down on the list—Captain Mayne—almost similar. Mr. Mayne was in full possession of his faculties, not a very old man, and quite capable, when he retired from his office of Auditor-General, of filling a much more responsible and onerous office, which he had been filling up to the present time. He thought it was well that hon. members, on taking these pensions into consideration, as they must do in considering this question, should determine these cases, and the others to which he had not alluded—and which had all the same characteristics—according to their special circumstances. They should be fairly considered and dealt with. He thought that many of these gentlemen might be offered situations in the service again. He thought they might be treated in the same way as other gentlemen whose salaries had been refused by the House. They had had many cases of Commissioners of Crown Lands and others. The Government should have said that these officers, having been thrown out of employment, they would avail themselves of the first suitable vacancies to put them in. Why should not Mr. Fitzpatrick be offered again the same position in the Public service as a compensation for the loss of his office. The only thing that stood in the way was this idea of our being pledged in honour. If we are, of course we must pay. But did the question of honour apply only on one side? (Hear, hear.) He should hardly think the retirement of some of these gentlemen was compatible with these nice ideas of honour, of the want of which there was now complaint. He had not heard that there was to be any observance of the principle of honour on the other side; it was to be all on the part of the Government. He should like to understand how the idea of a fixed pension, the amount being determined by the salary, was consistent with the idea of a salary being subject to change. Suppose the case of the hon. member for Yass. While Under Secretary for Lands, he received a salary of £800 a year. Supposing he had remained in office until he was sixty years of age, he would have been entitled to a pension of £800 a year. The argument, then, was this, that you were bound in honour not to touch his pension. But he had never heard any one say that they were bound in honour not to touch the salary; yet the pension was to be commensurate with the salary. By giving a pension at the rate of £800, the office of Under-Secretary for Lands would cost £1600, one officer doing the duty and another standing by looking on, and receiving his salary in the recollection of the past. If there happened to be two gentlemen out at the same time, there would be £2400 a year all in consideration of this one office. A pension built upon a salary that was unsettled, and liable at any time to be swept away, was on a very unsound foundation. A pension under such a system as that of England was secured by the honour of the English nation, for this reason that it was part of the consideration for which the Civil servant gave his labour. Although subject to Parliamentary control as here, they knew as a matter of fact that the Parliament of England never thought of touching these salaries, or of refusing to pay them as they would any other obligation; and consequently the pensions that were based upon them. There was almost an analogous case in this country. Would anyone contend that the case of the ordinary Civil servants was the same in this country as the case of the Judges. The Judge was appointed under the provisions of a certain Act, which guaranteed him a certain salary and retiring pension. So long as they confined themselves to what they had done in this Act, it did not appear to him that any harm would arise. He knew that it would be asked—he could almost see it in the faces of hon. members opposite—what were we to give to those persons whose pensions would be reduced, in consideration of such reduction. The consideration would be that their pension would be chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund, instead of upon the Superannuation Fund. He thought he could already see an argument beaming in the face of the hon. member for Mudgee. (Laughter.) That hon. gentleman argued things in so nice a way, in such a persuasive manner, that he (Mr. Arnold) feared that what he had said would be forgotten so soon as the hon. member had spoken. It was not proposed to reduce the pensions, but to reduce the claims to them. It was a matter of very little consequence whether they claimed £5000 or £500 a year, because they would get paid nothing. So that in point of fact this was only an apparent concession of Parliament to the Civil servants; and if hon. members allowed it to be taken as a consideration that the pensions should be transferred from an insolvent fund to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, what would be the result? The result would be, in the course of a few years, that the pension list would be almost equal to the salaries. We should have established a system of State pensions superadded to the salaries. Why should we pursue, in regard to these officers, any different course to that which we should pursue in regard to those who came afterwards? Were not those gentlemen who were equally entitled at the present moment, or would be entitled in the course of a few months, to retire, equally entitled to consideration with those who had already retired? Were they not entitled to have their pensions paid, not out of some insolvent fund, but out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the colony? And he should like to know what answer would be made to an argument of that kind? Their claims might not be good in law, but they would be established by precedent. It was fair to deal with one officer in the same way as we dealt with another. And if we were going to pay those who had already retired, even the reduced allowances, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, we could not refuse to permit the same indulgence to those who had equally earned it in the Public Service, or abstain from requiring from them the payment of 4 per cent., which had been paid by those who had retired. There was only one way of retiring honourably and reasonably from this gross business of doing what was fair to the Civil servants, and fair to those whom we represented. That was by undoing what we had done. (Hear, hear.) Let us return to the Civil servants all those payments which had failed to produce the result which those who supported the Act believed would come about. (Hear, hear.) Let us return it, without exception, to those who had retired, and those who had not. Then let us take into consideration the peculiar circumstances of those whom we had deprived of employment. Let us, not only honourably but liberally, enter into the consideration of their case, with a full belief that they had been induced to retire under a mistaken view of what were the privileges fairly arising to them under this Act. Give them all that was legally due to them. Give them an opportunity of making out their cases in the best possible way. And in the case of those who had retired whilst still capable of continuing to fulfil important duties in the Public service, make the first suitable vacancies that occurred available for their restoration to office. If that was done, the question would be got rid of; otherwise it would be perpetually haunting that Chamber. There would be dissatisfied Civil servants so long as this thing was going on. Was it not well known that at the present moment a large portion of the time of the Civil servants was taken up, not in performing the duties of their offices, but in finding out all sorts of ways of persuading themselves and persuading other people that they were, either by law or equity, or in some other way, entitled to a great deal more than they were fairly or really entitled to. He thought it would be better if the Government would postpone this bill until next session, and in the meantime have an inquiry. Or, if the bill was to be carried, let it be carried without this clause, which changed the whole complexion of the thing. Do not let us change the system from a mutual provident arrangement into some system of State pensions, which seemed to him to have been the fruitful parent of idleness, ignorance, incompetence, and improvidence in all those countries where it had existed, and which would certainly be productive of a similar state of things here. He strongly urged upon the Government to give way with regard to this clause. Or, if they preferred it, let the consideration of the matter stand over until next session; it would then be more carefully considered than it was likely to be when a number of hon. members seemed anxious merely to get it settled in some way or other. That was just the cause of our present difficulty. When Mr. Cowper brought the bill before the House, Parliament had long been embarrassed by frequently recurring claims; and the House was disposed to disregard waiving in their anxiety to get rid of the question somehow or other. But the result had not been to get rid of it, nor would this bill get rid of it. The bill would not work as it had been represented, especially when the concession which he understood the Government were willing to make had been embodied as one of the provisions of the bill—that in cases where persons who had been contributing for a considerable time, and died before going on the pension list, the whole of the contributions made by such persons were to be paid to their relatives. Under the circumstances he should feel it his duty to offer the strongest opposition to the passing of this clause, and he strongly advised the Government to reconsider the whole matter. (Hear, hear.) He did not think he should be performing his duty to those whom he represented if he had forborne, even at this inconvenient period of the session, to occupy the time of the House in expressing his opinions.

Captain ONSLOW said that the previous speaker had expressed his opinion that the Civil servants ought to be ashamed of themselves if they did not provide for their widows and families. This Act had been the cause of that neglect. He had heard of cases where Civil servants, having to pay a deduction of 4 per cent. from their salaries, had been obliged to give up their policies which they had taken out from insurance offices. If pensions were not given, a number of old officers would cling to office for the sake of the salary, although they might not be capable of performing the duties of their office; and no Government would be hard-hearted enough to dismiss them. And another thing he believed that persons entered the public service on the understanding that they would receive pensions. The fact that salaries were not fixed, was another reason why pensions should be granted. The hon. the Speaker animadverted on the way our public works were carried on, but he himself held office as a Minister for Works, and he (Captain Onslow) had very little doubt that a great deal of money had been unwisely spent during his administration. It was all very well to cry out now against such waste, but why did not the hon. gentleman prevent it when he was in the Government? He thought some of the remarks passed upon the Civil servants most ungenerous and uncalled for. It was said that that House carried on the government of the country, but it was the Civil servants who did so. He thought there were very few civilised countries in the world where no provision was made for old servants who had served the country well and faithfully. They had to deal with things as they were, and not as they ought to be, and he thought the Speaker was somewhat to blame for the dead lock which had been brought about. (Hear, hear.) It was all very well to say that the bill was a crude and indigested measure, but he had no doubt the Colonial Secretary had given it every consideration. If it were passed as a whole, and if the Civil servants were prevented from retiring until they were sixty years of age, there would be little chance of any large sum being thrown upon the Superannuation Fund. He thought the system under which pensions were admitted to the Civil Service required amendment, and it was time some system was adopted by which they would get better men. He hoped the Government would see the necessity next session of a Civil Service Act, by which the appointment of Civil servants would be regulated. The hon. Speaker said that they should return the money, but he objected to that (hear, hear), because he thought it would throw a very heavy burden upon the State. (Hear, hear.) Not only that, these people who paid the money might die, and he hoped the Government would not make any concession, or pay back any of the money that had been paid. The pensions continued while the person lived, but if he died he lost all the money paid in. (Hear, hear.) There were some Civil servants who were getting old, and who might have contributed for five or six years; and were they to say to them—"you may whistle for your pension?" He did not think that would be right. He could not see the force of the assertion of the hon. member, Mr. Buchanan, that the honour of the country was pledged, but there was a claim of some sort, and he hoped Parliament would treat them in a liberal way at all events, for, although there was no doubt that they had a duty to perform to their constituents, they had also a duty to observe to their Civil servants. He hoped the bill would become law, and that pensions would be supported by the Consolidated Revenue; but, at the same time, he warned the Premier that, if he made a concession and returned these sums paid, he should vote against the bill—(hear, hear)—because it was not unlikely that it would result in the revenue being burdened with a large charge.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in reply to a remark made by the hon. member who had last spoken, explained that the honour of the country was concerned in reference to the Civil servants from whose salaries the Government were deducting 4 per cent. The difference between an insurance company and the Government was that the insurance company acted honourably, while the Government were acting dishonourably. These Civil servants had to pay 4 per cent. for seven years, and while they were looking forward to privileges and advantages, the bill was brought in to cut down their claims one half. Would it not be a dishonourable act for an insurance company to say that they would exact the same premium, but would not give the same advantages. The Civil servants had as perfect a claim and as good a contract with the Government as was ever made, and shorn of every other provision by the deduction of 4 per cent. for which they were to get certain privileges, surely it would be a flagrant breach of honour if the privileges were cut down one half while the deduction of 4 per cent. was still insisted upon. They were not to have anything like the same privileges, while the same deduction continued to be made. He contended that the honour of the House was involved in this matter; and he had noticed that scarcely any hon. members had addressed themselves to this part of the question. We had invited contributions from the Civil servants on specific promises, and those promises should be kept. If this bill were passed the Parliament would be to a certain extent dishonoured. Though he agreed with nearly all that had fallen from the hon. member for the Paterson, he could not understand how that hon. gentleman could set aside the idea that the honour of the Parliament was involved in this matter. We could not disguise from ourselves that, though this fund had broken down and the pensions could not be paid, the Parliament—when it passed the Act, and voted two sums of £10,000 each—meant that the pensions should be paid. Though these men had no legal claim, the Parliament knew that these obligations should have been rigidly kept. The voting of the additional £20,000 showed that Parliament felt the justice of these persons' claims. It showed that Parliament wished to keep faith with the Civil servants. If the Parliament was not influenced by such considerations, they had, in voting these sums, been simply squandering the people's money recklessly. There was no question of law involved here; it was simply a question of honour and morals; and the voice of the Parliament, once pledged, should be fixed and reliable. The promise of Parliament once given should never under any circumstances be broken. If this bill were passed, public confidence in the honour of Parliament and the Government would be shaken. He agreed with the hon. member for the Paterson that the only way out of the difficulty was to return their money to the Civil servants; and he agreed with that hon. member also in his remarks upon the impolicy of this clause, under which we should have an army of pensioners springing up in the country. He contended that half the members who voted for the bill knew not what they were voting for, but simply came down to the chamber to support the Government; and he asserted that the passing of such a bill as this would inflict an indelible stain on the House.

Mr. ARNOLD said the hon. member argued that this was a simple, pure, and good contract. If it was a contract it could be enforced against some one. But in the latter part of his speech the hon. member had departed from that view, and said it was a matter of honour. If it were a debt of honour, we could not in any way compromise it. But the hon. member's own arguments controverted each other, and his conclusion was inconsistent with either of them, and with both. The second and the 16th sections of the Act were conclusive on the point. He was sorry that the hon. member for Camden could not debate a matter of this kind without indulging in personalities, the only effect of which could be to show the weakness of the hon. member's cause. He was not amenable to the charge of having said anything which could give offence to the Civil servants, or which could be regarded as in any way derogatory to them. The hon. member's idea of holding sacred pensions which were founded on salaries liable to perpetual change at the caprice of the House seemed to him to be absurd. If the hon. member's argument meant anything it was this, that because the salary of the Speaker had been reduced £100, therefore he (Mr. Arnold) desired to reduce the amount of the pensions. He thought it would be better if the hon. member tried to argue the question without indulging in offensive personalities. As the hon. member had alluded to him, he might say that he had no objection whatever to the salary of the Speaker being reduced. He thought that that and many other salaries might be reduced; but the reductions ought to be made not in the way of invidious and hap-hazard exceptions, but upon some principle of general application.

Captain ONSLOW explained that he quite agreed that pensions should be reduced, and that a Civil Service Bill should be brought in; but he complained that it was proposed to give the reduced pensions out of an insufficient fund.

The question that the clause stand part of the bill was then put and agreed to on division.

Ayes, 20.

Sir James Martin	Mr. W. Suttor	Mr. Hoskins
Mr. Lord	Farnell	Tunks
Robertson	Hill	Smith
Windeyer	Cummings	S. Brown
Wilson	Garrett	Stephen } Tellers.
Byrnes	Bell	E. Brown }
Brookes	Dillon	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Sutherland	Mr. Buchanan	Mr. Driver
Piddington	Lee	Clarke } Tellers.
Dodds	Wisdom	Stewart }
Neale	Arnold	

Clause 6, "This Act and the said Act shall be construed and read as one Act," was agreed to.

Clause 7, "In the event of the Superannuation Fund in any year being sufficient to pay the various charges upon it at the rates and in the manner provided by the said Act, such payments shall in such year be made as in the said Act mentioned, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding," was agreed to.

Clause 8, "Short title," was agreed to.

Sir JAMES MARTIN moved that the following clause stand as clause 3 of the bill:—"3. From and after the passing of this Act, except in the case of persons incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body from discharging the duties of their office, no officer shall be entitled to retire from active employment on superannuation allowance until he shall have attained the age of sixty years, and no certificate of incapacity shall be granted under the third section of the said Act to any person whose incapacity has been caused by his own negligence or misconduct."

Agreed to.

Sir JAMES MARTIN moved the following as clause 4 of the bill:—"Every officer who, under the provisions of the said Act, may at the time of the passing of this Act have been required by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to retire from active service, or under the like authority, may, at the time of the passing of this Act, have been removed in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of any department, or effecting greater efficiency or economy, shall be entitled from and after the first day of January last to be paid a superannuation allowance equal to the annual salary of his office." The clause was intended to meet the cases of Captain Mayne, Mr. Crook, and Mr. Greenhill, who were forced under the provisions of the existing Act to retire.

Mr. HOSKINS said he could foresee that if the Government were not exceedingly careful, this clause would be abused, and claims would be preferred which would cause a great deal of trouble to the Government.

Mr. S. BROWN did not think there was any such danger to be apprehended under this clause. No person could come under this clause except those who were requested to retire by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

Captain ONSLOW thought it was scandalous that the country should be saddled with pensions because the Government had forced persons to retire.

Mr. ARNOLD thought this was a very important clause. It might have been on the table for some hours, but he only saw it a few minutes ago. He asked whether there was, in the Act now being amended, a provision for granting allowances to gentlemen retiring under the circumstances mentioned in this clause?

Sir JAMES MARTIN said there was not; he was proposing the provision for the first time.

Mr. ARNOLD said he failed to see the difference between the case of an officer who was called upon by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to retire, and the case of an officer who was called upon by the head of his department to retire. He thought it was simply a distinction without a difference. In the one case the officer was asked by the head of the department, to whom he was amenable, and whose authority over him was complete. In the other case, the officer was communicated with by an authority that was simply set in motion by the head of the department.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said that no Minister could put an officer upon superannuation allowance; it could only be done by the Governor and Executive Council. It was something more than the mere removal of an officer. It was removing him and putting him on superannuation allowance. It was to meet such a case as that that this clause was intended. Now the question was whether they should be put upon full salaries or upon a reduced scale. The question was submitted to the committee for determination.

Mr. ARNOLD said he did not understand the hon. and learned gentleman meeting the arguments of hon. members by saying that they knew nothing at all about it. The hon. gentleman had not convinced him, but on the contrary had entirely strengthened his view of the case. He did not see why they should make a distinction when the circumstances were the same, the object of their retirement the same, and the object of their claim was the same. The clause spoke of two clauses. The hon. and learned gentleman proposed to make a distinction in regard to the pension to be paid to officers according to the object for which they retired. He submitted that there ought to be no distinction.

After a few brief remarks from Mr. STEWART and Mr. TUNKS,

Mr. STEWART proposed to insert in the last line but two the words "equal to three-fourths of the annual salary of office."

The amendment was negatived on a division by 22 to 2; Mr. Driver and Mr. Stewart constituting the minority.

The question that the clause as proposed stand part of the bill was put and carried on the following division:—

Ayes, 18.

Sir James Martin	Mr. Garrett	Mr. Tunks
Mr. Robertson	Brookes	Clarke
Lord	W. Suttor	Smith
Wilson	Bell	S. Brown
Windeyer	Hoskins	E. Brown } Tellers.
Byrnes	Onslow	Dillon }

Noes, 7.

Mr. Arnold	Mr. Wisdom	Mr. Stewart }
Farnell	Dodds	Driver }
Lee		Tellers.

The preamble was agreed to.

The House resumed, the bill was reported to the House with amendments, and the adoption of the report was made an order of the day for to-morrow.

THE TARIFF.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said he should like with the permission of the House, to pass a bill through all its stages that night to rectify a mistake in connection with the tariff. Of course if there was any objection he could not do it. This bill would meet the difficulty, and he now moved that so much of the standing orders be suspended as would preclude the passing of a bill to amend the Customs Act of 1871 from passing through all its stages in one day.

The question was put and passed. Leave being given the bill was brought in; read a first time, read a second time, passed through committee, read a third time, passed, intituled, and sent to the Legislative Council with the usual message.

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table a return of the population of the colony as shown by the census taken on the 2nd April last; also the annual report on the Post Office Department.

It was ordered that these papers be printed.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past 11 o'clock until 3 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

NEW NOTICES.

THURSDAY, 1ST JUNE.

Mr. W. Forster to ask the Attorney-General,—1. Is the Government aware that a threatening letter has been recently addressed to, or received by, his Excellency the Governor? 2. Have any steps been taken to discover the authorship or origin of such letter? 3. Are the police or the Government in possession of any information tending to indicate or establish the authorship or origin of such letter? 4. If so, how long have the Government been in possession of such information? 5. Is it intended to institute any criminal prosecution in the matter? 6. If not, what course do the Government intend taking?

Mr. W. Forster to ask the Secretary for Lands,—When will the report of the Gold Commission be laid upon the table of this House?

Mr. G. A. Lloyd to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. Is the Minister for Works aware that the Court-house at Coonamble has been built within flood reach, and is frequently knee deep with water; that it is only supported by two props, and would fall if the props were removed; that there is no place where Magistrates can attend to their duties; and that prisoners are tried in the private house of the Clerk of Petty Sessions? 2. Will the Minister endeavour to remove the Court-house to a more suitable spot, which can be done at a very small expense?

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

CONTINGENT NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd to move (as an amendment on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply),—1. That this House is of opinion that a sound and comprehensive system of immigration is essential to the prosperity of this colony. 2. That a bill to establish such a system ought to be introduced by the Government at the commencement of the ensuing session. 3. That an address embodying the foregoing resolutions be presented to his Excellency the Governor.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice FAUCETT and a special jury of twelve.

HUGHES V. THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY AND OTHERS.

The trial of this case was resumed from Tuesday. It will be concluded to-morrow (Thursday).

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice CHEEKE and a jury of four.

THE CITY BANK V. THE AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.

The trial of this case—an action for money due on an overdrawn banking account, to which there was a plea of "never indebted"—was resumed (from Tuesday) and concluded.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. Billyard, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. M. H. Stephen and Mr. Cowdell, instructed by Messrs. Deane and Deane, for the defendants.

(The names of the jurors were published in yesterday's *Herald*.)

The account of the overdraft, as made up to the 31st of December last, and now sued upon, was £12,366 11s. 1d. There was no question but that this balance was due to the bank, the actual contest being whether the Paper Company—that is to say, the shareholders in such company as a body—were liable for this debt. Neither the company's books nor the bank's pass book were produced by the defendants, although called for on the other side, and the case rested upon secondary evidence as to the incurring of the debt. It was shown that the cheque by which the amount was made up had been drawn and countersigned (or purported so to be) in the manner provided for by the deed of settlement—each cheque being signed by two persons stated to be directors of the company, and countersigned by a person stated to be its manager. Some of these gentlemen were the persons named as original directors in the deed of settlement which was virtually embodied in the company's Act of Parliament. As to the other persons who had signed cheques, it was shown that they had acted in the offices which, in their signatures to the cheques, they assumed to hold. It was further proved that the bank pass-book had been regularly posted and sent from time to time to the office of the company, and there was evidence that statements of accounts, in which the company's then indebtedness to the bank was shown, had been before general meetings of shareholders, when no objections were raised as to this debt. At one of their meetings there was a statement of such an indebtedness to the extent of £6000. The arrangement with the bank had been made by Mr. Burnell, and it was urged for the defence that the loan was actually made to Mr. Burnell, the directory company having no power to borrow. Therefore, that the bank must sue Mr. Burnell, and leave the latter to his remedy against the company. The manager of the bank, however, declared that the credit had been given to the company, with Mr. Burnell as surety, for £8000, and the bank never heard of the directors of the paper company having no power to borrow. They had dealt with Mr. Burnell simply because they proposed doing business with an individual to doing it with a company, but this loan was for the company. There had been some further advance to the company, for which a second mortgage on its property had been taken as security. There was a great deal of argument upon this legal question, by the ultimate decision on which this case will have to be determined. The principal of these was as to the power of directors to borrow money. The stated objects of the company were to make and sell all descriptions of paper, to purchase materials for the making of the same, as also to export the manufactured article. There was a stated capital and power to increase it, but here was nowhere in express terms a power to borrow money. It was contended, however, that this was a trading company to the directory of which—in the absence of any direct prohibition—would belong a power to borrow (to a reasonable extent) for the business of the company; and as there was evidence of these cheques having been given for various matters in the actual conduct of the company's business, this (it was argued) was a case in which the borrowing must be held to have been necessary and legal. The directors had, under the Deed of Settlement and Act of Parliament, the entire management of the company, and the investment, application, and distribution of its funds; and were invested with a general power of doing whatever was for the best interests of the company. It was ruled by the learned Judge (after an argument on a motion for nonsuit) that if the money had been really borrowed for the best interests of the company—in other words, if those interests required that the debt should be contracted—a power to obtain the loan would exist. He admitted, however, that the point was a very difficult one, and reserved it for the consideration of the full Court. The case, therefore, went to the jury upon the mixed questions of law and fact raised on the plaintiff's case, without any evidence being gone into for the defence. On the one hand reliance was placed upon the general evidence already mentioned, as to the money having been obtained on cheques drawn in due form and for the company's business; on the fact that the bank, which knew nothing of any limit of the directors' power to borrow, had given credit to the company; and on the fact of the debts to the bank having appeared in the accounts, which were submitted at general meetings of shareholders. On the other hand it was urged that there was not sufficient proof of the money having been advanced on proper authority, or of its having been actually needed for the company's interests. Also that the bank must be taken to have known what were the powers of the directors, and, consequently, of the latter having no power to borrow. Likewise that there could be no necessity to contract this debt, inasmuch as there was a way of legitimately increasing the capital of the company, and, as before incurring any such heavy liability, there ought, in any case, to have been an express appeal to a general meeting of shareholders for their sanction.

His HONOR left the case to the jury as one dependent upon mixed issues of law and fact. As to the former, he ruled that the directors would have power to borrow if it was necessary for the best interests of the company that they should do so. The existence of such necessity was a matter of fact which the jury would have to determine.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, for £12,366 11s. 1d. (such verdict being subject to the decision of the full Court upon the points reserved.)

EQUITY APPEALS AND SPECIAL CASES.—The Court will sit at 11 a.m., on Friday, to deliver judgment in the case of "The Bank of New South Wales v. Tyson," and to settle the minutes of decree in the case of "Hellyer v. Druitt." The special cases on points reserved during the last sittings of the Court in its criminal jurisdiction, at Darlinghurst, will then be argued.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Philip Brack, a single meeting. Postponed until the 7th June.

In the estate of Alfred O. Jackson, a single meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of John L. Oakes, a single meeting. Insolvent did not attend. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Charles H. Anlezark, a single meeting. One debt was proved. The official assignee was directed to realise the assets of the estate, allowing insolvent his bedding and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Beron Myers, a first meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of Henry Kitwan, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Nathaniel S. Smith, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

SURRENDERS.

Henry Clay Burnell, of Upper Forbes-street, Sydney, gentleman, on petition and affidavit. Schedule to be filed, and statement under Rule 20, on or before the 14th June. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

James Cook, of St. Peters, Cook's River, contractor. Liabilities, £358 5s. 2d. Assets, £271. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Francis Peacock, of Waterloo, late of Camden, carrier. Liabilities, £73 2s. Assets, £0. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Richard Fleck, of No. 8 section Great Western Railway, sub-contractor, late of Morulen, miner. Liabilities, £427 1s. 8d., of which £35 is secured. Assets, £87 17s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Frederick Charles Howard, of Sussex-street, Sydney, publican. Liabilities, £111 9s. 4d., of which £87 16s. 8d. is secured. Assets, £28 2s. 6d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, 1st June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation, unless cause shown to the contrary. 1st, estate of George Black, a dividend of 11s. in the £ on proved concurrent debts; 2nd, estate of Lippman Menser, a first dividend of 5s. per £ on proved concurrent debts, and payment of preferent debts in full; 3rd, estate of William Govers, a dividend of 2s. 11 4-11d. in the £ on concurrent debts—one preferent debt in full; 4th, estate of Ann St. George, a dividend of 5s. 3½d. in the £ on concurrent proofs, and two preferent debts in full; 5th, estate of David Eldridge, a first dividend of 2s. 10d. in the £ on concurrent proofs; 6th, estate of Henry Ellis, seventh plan dividend, 8d. in the £ on concurrent proofs; 7th, estate of Simon Griffiths, first dividend of 5s. 6d. in the £ on concurrent proofs, and two preferent proofs in full; 8th, estate of William Manners Clarke, an account current only, being the disposal of the realised assets; 9th, estate of Henry Dayrell, deceased, third account and second plan, showing full dividend of 20s. in the £ on concurrent proofs effected since the confirmation of a first plan; 10th, estate of Alexander Finch, first dividend of 19s. 7 28-32d. in the £ on concurrent proofs, and preferent in full; 11th, estate of Daniel Bucklen, first plan dividend 1s. 7 8-15d. in the £ on concurrent proofs, preferent in full. Chief Clerk to hand in a list of all estates six months or more under sequestration in which no account current and plan of distribution have been filed, or further time given for that purpose. Compulsory sequestration, rule nisi returnable, Catherine O'Keefe v. Thomas Gogerty. Benjamin Waters for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, with Messrs. Thompson, Hughes, E. Campbell, Curran, Tucker, and Phillips.

Nine persons were fined, on conviction of having been found drunk in public places; one of whom was further fined 20s. for using obscene language contemporaneously with the drunkenness.

Joseph Dickings was fined 20s., or in default of payment, to be imprisoned seven days, for offending against decency in York-street.

Mary Ann Larkins, described as a prostitute, was found guilty of behaving in an indecent manner in a public place, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Two women, named Reading and Steavens, were yesterday morning apprehended by constable Bremner at their residence, on information received, and were this morning charged by him with stealing from the dwelling of Elizabeth Atkins a blanket and some articles of wearing apparel. Prisoners denied the charge. Mrs. Atkins did not appear. Bremner said that he informed her of the prisoners' apprehension, and gave her notice to attend and give evidence against them; but as she was not in attendance he expected that the goods had been returned to her, and she did not wish to prosecute. He asked that the prisoners might be remanded, so that he might take measures to compel Mrs. Atkins to appear and give evidence. Mr. Thompson questioned the propriety of detaining in custody persons against whom at present no charge had been made, and who, for all he (the magistrate) or the constable knew, were innocently in custody. They were discharged.

On the summons paper were twenty cases, of which two were dismissed, three were postponed, and other three were struck out for want of prosecution. Henry Best was fined 20s. for making use of obscene language within the hearing of persons passing in a public street. Louis Uhde pleaded guilty to an information for having neglected within a reasonable time after notice to cleanse certain premises at St. Peters, used by him as a slaughter-house, and was fined 10s. Eight persons were fined in sums varying from 1s. to 10s. for allowing horses and cows to stray in public places. Peter Braun was fined 10s. for allowing persons to use cards for the purpose of gaming in his public-house. Ann Evans, late of the Picton Arms public-house, Campbell-street, having abandoned that house as her usual place of abode, the license was cancelled on the application of acting sub-inspector Taylor, no one objecting. The case of Bradley v. Noble, for a breach of the Trades' Mark Act, was postponed for a week.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 31.

Diamantina (s.), 239 tons, Captain Maides, from Port Macquarie. Passengers—Mrs. Frerichs and family, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Bates, Miss Alders, Miss Mills, Messrs. Stevenson, Plate, M'Inherry, Palmer, Hynard, and 11 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Gipsy, schooner, 44 tons, Captain Winfield, from Twofold Bay. Passenger—Mr. R. Hatfield. Captain, agent.

Celia Marie, French barque, Captain Le Roux, from Reunion 10th April. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Fanny, schooner, 164 tons, Captain Dunning, from Warrnambool 27th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Dunning. C. B. Bond, agent.

Pioneer, schooner, 158 tons, Captain Hunter, from Warrnambool 26th ultimo. C. B. Bond, agent.

Ann, schooner, 153 tons, Captain Scott, from Circular Head 21th ultimo. H. Clark, agent.

Rajah, ship, 1250 tons, Captain S. Halliday, from Liverpool 21st February. Passengers—Messrs. C. W. and J. G. Nicholson, C. W. Ashcroft. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Garde, from Clyde and Ulladulla 30th instant. Passengers—Miss Lang, Rev. Dr. Lang, Messrs. Cannon, M'Leod, Staunton, Collett, and 6 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Mina, Spanish ship, Captain Igartua, from Manila 12th March, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.

Mary Grant, brig, 210 tons, Captain Smith, from Warrnambool 26th ultimo. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURE.—May 31.

Isabelle, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 1.

Captain Cook, for South Sea Islands; British Flag, for London; Juliet, for Cleveland Bay; Macedon (s.), for Melbourne; Agnes Irving (s.), Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCE.—May 31.

Juliet, schooner, 51 tons, Captain Ludwick, for Cleveland Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 31.

Mary Jane, from Broken Bay, with 20 tons firewood, 1000 shingles; Rosebud, from Bermagui, with 316 bags bark, 3 kegs butter, 6 hides, 42 cheeses; Urania, Dart, Heron, Lady Emma, Scotia, from Newcastle, with 737 tons coal; Chance, from Botany, with 24 tons firewood; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 89 bales wool, 102 bales hay, 9 bales skins, 90 bags maize, 46 bags bones, 13 casks tallow, 323 hides, 11 bags potatoes, 56 cases fruit, 2 calves, 10 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 31.

Look Out, for the Richmond River; Bertha, for Tweed River; Mary Jane, Chance, for Broken Bay; Curranbene, for Clyde River; Ellen, for Twofold Bay; Marin, Clara, Heather Bell, Dart, Mary, Heron, Orwell, Lady Emma, Agnes, Scotia, Colonist, for Newcastle; White Cloud, for Port Hacking; Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.—May 31.

Celia Marie, from Reunion: 12,209 bags sugar, 41 cases tapioca, 10,000 empty bags, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 3303 bags sugar, 10,000 empty bags, J. E. Austin; 201 bags sugar, 10,000 empty bags, 452 packages, Order.

Fanny, from Warrnambool: 200 tons potatoes, C. B. Bond.

Pioneer, from Warrnambool: 190 tons potatoes, C. B. Bond.

Ann, from Circular Head: 184 tons potatoes, H. Clarke.

Rajah, from Liverpool: 225 bundles wire, 68 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 20 packages soap, R. J. Traill; 1 package, W. O. Fox; 6 packages, A. Wadsworth; 15 packages, Constable and Co.; 250 cases whisky, J. Frazer and Co.; 116 packages iron, 850 hogsheads beer, 20 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Co.; 600 hogsheads beer, D. Cohen and Co.; 50 quarter-casks tobacco, Parbury, Brothers; 2415 packages salt, 138 casks soda, 31,250 slates, 32 tons rock salt, 75 tons pig iron, 100 cases whisky, 240 pigs lead, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 26 packages, J. Keep; 100 cases whisky, W. Heron; 1 package, J. Massie; 42 anchors, 10 packages, E. Vickery; 500 hogsheads ale, Campbell and Co.; 106 casks beer, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 750 cases beer, Young and Lark; 2 packages, Law, Somner, and Co.; 4 packages, A. Morell; 1 case, 2 packages, W. C. Keik; 32 packages, T. Edens; 50 hogsheads rum, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 10 packages, J. Lawler; 4 packages, E. S. Tebbutt; 7 packages, G. Thornton; 40 casks rum, M. Alexander; 3 packages, E. Davis; 483 boxes tin plates, 10 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 2 packages, D. Hall; 257 packages iron, J. A. Brown; 1 package, J. Vickery; 8 packages, R. Breckenridge; 1 package, Rev. A. Lonergan; 60 casks rum, 20 hogsheads beer, 10,100 slates, 1228 staves, 1700 sacks salt, 250 cases stout, 233 barrels currants, 776 packages, Order.

Mina, from Manila: 8000 piculs sugar, 33 packages cordage, Order.

King Oscar, from Adelaide: 2391 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott.

EXPORTS.—May 31.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane: 3 quarter-casks brandy, 6 quarter-casks wine, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 4 barrels coffee, 50 half-chests tea, 24 coils rope, 80 packages tea, Meyerfeld and Co.; 5 quarter-casks wine, Parbury, Brothers; 260 packages tea, 30 bags sugar, 5 bales hops, 10 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 1 cask coffee, H. Harper; 20 cases bitters, M. Moss and Co.; 1275 packages, F. H. Trouton; 1 case, G. Moss; 1 tank raisins, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 17 packages tea, W. S. Clarke; 30 packages tea, 4 packages, H. P. Palser; 6 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 3 hogsheads ale, J. Jones; 23 bales woolpacks, Frazer and Co.; 18 kegs nails, 13 packages, Levick and Co.; 17 packages boots, W. E. Davey; 80 bundles wire, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 4 cases iron, 1 package, J. Keep; 18 packages tea, 12 axle blocks, 2 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 10 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 3 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, Hamburger, Brothers; 10 kegs butter, R. J. Hardy; 1 case, Butler, Brothers; 5 packages, Myers and Cantor; 9 packages, Alderson and Sons; 58 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 46 cases fruit, P. James; 46 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 20 cases fruit, J. James; 11 cases fruit, J. Cameron; 2 drays, W. Bull; 1 package, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 6 kegs butter, 4 bags onions, 1 case cheese, Jones and Flanagan; 4 packages, T. Edens; 2 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 7 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 170 bags bark, Harrison, Jones, and Devlin; 17 sheep, 1 lamb, T. Walker; 32 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 1 buggy, Dawson and Co.; 1 package, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher; 3 packages, F. Perks and Co.; 4 kegs butter, 2 bundles brooms, H. Prescott and Sons; 11 kegs butter, W. Hezlet; 4 cases boots, R. Condell; 1 package, J. Isaacs; 4 kegs butter, 9 bags onions, J. Graham; 21 bags potatoes, 2 kegs butter, 7 packages, G. Ross and Co.; 1 case, Jacobs and Co.; 10 kegs butter, 3 bags peas, F. Gibbons; 4 kegs butter, S. Parker; 5 cases, B. Braun; 2 packages, W. H. Mackenzie; 4 cases, Hardman, Brothers; 1 bale leather, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 3 packages, S. Purchase; 1 case, W. Maddock; 10 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case, W. H. Paling; 6 packages, Cowan and Co.; 1 case, W. G. Ainsworth; 1 case, T. and J. Skinner; 2 packages, E. Tebbutt; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 5 cases, J. Sands; 1 case, E. Bowman; 1 package, E. Vickery; 1 case, Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.; 2 packages, P. Jenkins; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 5 packages, J. Ferguson.

Juliet, for Cleveland Bay: 40 packages wine, 13 packages brandy, 3 cases bitters, 23 cases schnapps, 10 cases whisky, 30 cases geneva, 10 cases ginger wine, 5 cases sarsaparilla, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 3 packages, H. Harper; 79 bags rice, 1 case tobacco, Sun Kum On; 2 packages sherry, 6 packages brandy, 10 cases beer, 25 boxes candles, 45 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 50 cases kerosene, 87 packages tea, 16 boxes raisins, 256 mats sugar, 33 bags salt, 60 bags rice, 45 boxes sperms, 10 tons potatoes, 172 packages oilstores, &c., A. Fairfax and Co.; 100 bags rice, Frazer and Co.; 22 bags potatoes, 8 packages, Jones and Flanagan; 16 packages, Sun Kum On; 140 bags rice, 40 bags flour, Sun Kum Ti; 1 buggy, M. Moss and Co.; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Macedon (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For Foo Chow.—By the Ziska, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Broadsound and Port Mackay.—By the Amy Robsart, this day, at 6 p.m.

For London.—By the Agnes Rose, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.) and Helen Macgregor (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

MAILS VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

The mails by the steamship WONGA WONGA will be closed at the General Post Office, THIS DAY, the 1st June, 1871, at 2 p.m.

Direct mails will be made up per Wonga Wonga for Fiji, Honolulu, United States, and the United Kingdom, in which latter mail will be enclosed correspondence for the continent of Europe, if paid to destination.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards: May 31, Young Australian schooner, 131 tons, Captain Lake, for Fiji.

The Diamantina (s.) left Macleay River on Sunday, May 28th, at 2.30 p.m.; Port Macquarie, on Monday, at 5 p.m.; and arrived in Sydney on Wednesday, 31st, at 1 p.m. She experienced strong westerly winds and fine weather as far as Newcastle; from thence, fresh southerly gales and heavy sea. The following vessels were in the Macleay:—Schooners Star of the Seas, Lola Montez, and ketch Mary Books. On the 29th, at 11 a.m., passed schooner Centurion, off Tacking Point, bound north; and on the 30th, at 3 a.m., the steamer Fire King, off Long Island, bound north. Cargo: 900 bags maize, 203 hides, 10 coops fowls, 7 cases eggs, 7 bags bacon, 1 cask tallow, 35 bags oysters, 23 casks pork, 4 casks beef, 27 bales wool, and sundries.

The Gipsy, from Twofold Bay, brings up the following cargo:—440 bags bark, 2 hides, 1 bundle skins.

The C. N. Z. and A. Mail steamer Wonga Wonga will take her departure this day at 4 p.m. for San Francisco via Fiji and Honolulu, with the following passengers. Saloon: Professor Smith, Major T. Bullanshaw, Mrs. Perkins and child, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Waterson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Thomas, Messrs. A. Smith, A. P. Smith, Hennings, F. West, H. M'Cullagh, W. Smith, J. Lang, W. Wright, Captain Barrick, L. Hindson, J. A. Gwynne, L. W. Olwell; also, 8 from Melbourne, and 4 from Brisbane, and 25 in the second cabin. The Wonga Wonga also takes 53 tons of cargo. The ship has been thoroughly overhauled, and although only a few days off a very long voyage, is in first-class order, both in hull and machinery, and she will no doubt on this, her maiden trip to San Francisco, add, if possible, to the reputation she has hitherto maintained for speed and comfort.

The French barque Celia Marie is from Reunion the 5th April, and was forced as far south as latitude 50·32 on the 19th April; here she sighted a large iceberg. Cape Otway was rounded on the 27th ultimo. The voyage throughout has been attended with heavy gales, and on this coast the wind has prevailed from the eastward, blowing in violent squalls, in which she ship lost several sails.

The ship Chelsea has been purchased by Mr. H. H. Hall. She will be at once dispatched to Levuka (Fiji), where she will be used as a hulk for the storage of coals for the use of the Californian mail steamers. She has capacity for 2000 tons, but, having three decks, might also become available as a floating warehouse for cotton, or other produce, thus admitting of ready transhipment.

Report of the Ship Rajah.—At noon, 21st February, we left Albert Pier Head in tow of a steamtug. The following day parted with the tug, having Tuskar Lighthouse distant 8 miles, and a moderate west wind blowing. On the morning of the 24th lost sight of Bishop Light, Scilly Isles, with a favourable wind from S.E., lasting twenty-four hours; then followed hard westerly gales, with very bad weather, until the 4th March, while in latitude 38·3 N., longitude 15·40 W. Westerly winds, however, continued until she reached Madeira, passing east of the island, and here struck the N.E. trades. These winds were very favourable until she reached 11° N., 22 W., on 12th March. On the 18th, exchanged signals with the China clipper ship Lahloo, from Cardiff, for Shanghai. On 18th March, calms and light airs; sent letters home per French barque Reine des Augers, bound to Cadiz. After four days' calm and light airs crossed the Equator in longitude 21·15 W., twenty-nine days out, getting the S.E. trades, which continued very moderate throughout. On 31st March sighted Martin Vaz Rocks, and in latitude 25° S. 32·17 W. lost the trades, getting strong north winds for two days, then followed pleasant westerly winds; rounded the Cape of Good Hope on the fifty-sixth day out, in 42° S.; strong winds prevailed until in 50° E., where we unfortunately had five days calm and light airs from the east; reached the meridian of St. Paul's on the 71st day out, where she encountered a furious gale from the east, lasting three days, and causing the ship to labour in a frightful manner, taking very heavy bodies of water aboard, but doing no damage. From the latter place to longitude 99° E., winds and weather were very unsettled, both in position and strength, ship not making an average progress from latter longitude to 113° E.; moderate west winds prevailed, then followed easterly winds, which continued with more or less strength until she worked up east of Cape Otway; then out 94 days. 30th May, at 4 a.m., had the South Head light veering N.W., when the wind shifted to W., then S.W., blowing a very violent gale, with furious hail squalls, which continued with unabated fury until 4 a.m. the following day; thus making the passage in 99 days from dock to anchorage—all well.

The Kiama (s.), from the Clyde, brings the following cargo: 1:0 kegs butter, 40 pigs, 5 calves, 6 horses, 100 cheeses, 6 bags oysters, 10 bags bacon, 4 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs, 6 hides, and sundries.

The following arrangement of the departure of California mails has been decided on:—From Sydney, on Saturday, noon, commencing July 1, and every Saturday four weeks following. From London (closing on Saturday), every four weeks. From San Francisco (closing on Thursday), every four weeks. By this arrangement the inward and outward bound steamers meet at Honolulu. At Fiji, the inward (London) steamer arrives five days before the outward boat from Sydney.

The brig Mary Grant, from Warrnambool, has been exposed to the severity of the late southerly gale, and has lost several sails, as also her jibboom.

The Mina, Spanish ship, arrived last night from Manila, whence she sailed on the 12th March. She reports having experienced very heavy weather in making her southing, but from contrary winds was forced to latitude 50 S. On this coast violent S.W. gales have prevailed with very high sea; the ship rounded to off Botany Heads on Tuesday night, being fearful of overrunning this port. The Mina brings on the cargo originally intended for the Clara Hargraves.

We understand that Captain Barrick has been appointed to act as Marine Surveyor, at the islands comprising the Fijian group, on behalf of the various insurance offices in Sydney.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 30.—Catherine Jane, barque, 378, Jenkins, from Melbourne.
May 30.—Ben Nevis, brig, 257, Evans, from Melbourne.
May 31.—Ballina (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

May 30.—New England (s.), for Grafton.
May 30.—Cyrus, barque, Ruwald, for Mauritius, with 425 tons coal.
May 30.—Macedon (s.), Pain, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal, 295 bags maize, &c.

COASTER INWARDS.

May 31.—Prompt, from Sydney.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

May 30.—Star of Peace, Kentville, from London.

DEPARTURE.

May 30.—Tamar (s.), from Launceston.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

May 30.—Countess of Belmore, from the Gulf of Carpentaria.

DEPARTURE.

May 31.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DAY.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
May 31.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.W.	Moderate, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

May 31.

	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Queensland.		
Cardwell	SE. Fine	
Townsville	Calm. Fine	
Bowen	S. Fine.	
Port Mackay	SW. Fine	
Clermont	SW. Fine	
Waverley	SE. Cloudy	
Nebo	S. Fine	
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine	
Hawkwood	SE. Fine	
Maryborough	Calm. Fine	
Gayndah	SE. Fine	
Roma	SW. Fine	
Brisbane	SW. Fine	
Toowoomba	SW. Fine	
Dalby	SW. Fine	
N. S. Wales.		
Tenterfield	NW. Fine	W. Fine
Casino	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grafton	W., fresh. Fine	SSE. Fine
Clarence Heads	SW., fresh. Fine	S., fresh. Fine
Glen Innes	SE. Fine	SE. Fine
Inverell	Calm. Fine	S. Fine
Port Macquarie	SSW. Fine	SW. Fine
West Kempsey	W. Fine	SW. Fine
Armidale	S. Fine, cold	W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Narrabri	SW. Fine, clear	SW., strong. Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	NW. Fine, clear	NW. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Maitland	SW. Fine, cold	SW. Cloudy
Port Stephens	SW. Dull, heavy sea	SW. Dull
Newcastle	SW. Fine, sea mod.	SW., fresh. Fine
Barranjuie	W. Dull	S. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine.
Sydney	W. Fine	S. Fine
South Head	SW. Cloudy	S. Fine, little sea
Wollongong	SW. Fine	S. Fine
Kiama	S., strong. Fine	S., light. Fine
Jervis Bay	S., fresh. Fine	S., light. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moruya	Clam. Fine	Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Bombala	S. Dull	S. Dull
Cooma	S. Very cold	SW. Dull
Eden	SW. Fine	SW., strong. Cloudy
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Fine, cold	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Bathurst	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Carcoar	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Severe frost	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Wellington	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Orange	SSW. Fine	SW. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine, frosty	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	W. Fine	W. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Moulamein	SE. Fine	SW. Fine
Balranald	SW. Fine	NNE. Fine
Euston	E. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wentworth	WNW. Fine	NW. Fine.
Victoria.		
Melbourne	W. by S. Dull	
Queenscliff	W. Dense fog	
Cape Schank	WSW. Showery	
Cape Otway	W. Cloudy	
Portland	SW. Showery	
South Australia.		
Guichen Bay	E. Fine	
Adelaide	ENE. Fine	
M'Donnell Bay	SW. Cloudy	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

Barometer.—Melbourne, 30·385; Queenscliff, 30·31; Cape Schank, 30·12; Cape Otway, 30·198; Portland, 30·436; Guichen Bay, 30·424; Adelaide, 30·346.

Thermometer.—Melbourne, 52°; Queenscliff, 52°; Cape Schank, 53°; Cape Otway, 55°; Portland, 58°; Guichen Bay, 60°; Adelaide, 57°.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 34' 35" East. 3rd March, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

May 30, 1871. Civil Reckoning.

Hour	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·787	52·1	73	SSE.	23	2·6	10	0·08	4·5
P.M. 3	·910	57·0	46	SSW.	24	2·9	2		
" 9	30·091	49·7	61	SW.	16	1·3	1		3·5
Mean ...	29·929	52·9	62·7		21	2·3	4·3		4·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·108.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum.................. 58·5 | Sun-maximum .... 91·7
Minimum .... 50·5 | Grass-minimum .... 43·6 }

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 120·0 at 12.55 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 65·2.

Total rainfall from January 1st to May 31st = 40·199 inches.
Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 51·011 inches.
Average rainfall for the period January 1st to May 1st during the previous 14 years, 23·507 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 a.m.—May 31, 1871. Barometer.	Tempra. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in Inches.
Armidale...	82	3275	30·317	43·0	73	S.	4.0	49·2	32·1	—
P. M'quarie	6		—	—	—	SSW.	9·0	65·3	47·5	0
Murrurundi	113	1050	—	—	—	NW.	1·0	52·5	37·3	0·05
Cassilis *...	140		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	31·2	0
Dubbo	230		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	63·0	—	0
Mus'elbr'k	96		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	64·8	46·3	0
Mudgee ...	120		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	55·4	35·0	0
W. Maitl'd.	16		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	59·0	45·7	0
Newcastle.	1	112	30·166	54·2	61	SW.	2·2	60·8	46·8	0·06
Orange ...	132	2891	—	—	—	SSW.	16·0	49·2	40·0	0
Bathurst...	100	2333	—	39·0	83	SE.	1·0	53·0	20·0	0
Par'amatta	16		—	—	—	W.	1.0	58·6	42·9	0
Sydney	5	155	30·243	49·4	77	W.	1·0	58·5	44·6	0·01
W'll'gong.	0		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	52·4	45·2	0
Goulburn .	57	2129	30·332	44·5	79	Calm	0·6	62·4	28·8	0
Wagga	164		—	—	—	W.	1·0	—	38·9	0
Queanb'y'n	65		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	40·2	33·7	0
Kiandra....	84	4640	30·543	28·0	55	Calm	0·0	38·0	21·5	0·30
Cooma	47		—	—	—	S.	16·0	43·6	31·8	0
Eden	6	107	30·069	56·7	76	SW.	1·0	61·0	49·1	0·13

* Severe frost at Cassilis.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE 1, 1871.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	h. m.
Sun............	6.57	4.57
Moon.........	3.41 p.m.	3.41 a.m.
Mercury ...	5.19 a.m.	3.50 p.m.
Venus	10·4 a.m.	7.40 p.m.
Mars	1.13 p.m.	12.57 a.m.
Jupiter......	8.42 a.m.	6.26 p.m.
Saturn	6.55 p.m.	9.5 a.m.

Phases of the Moon.	
Full Moon	3rd
Last quarter	10th
New Moon	18th
First quarter	26th
Perigee	3rd

Moon's age, 12·7 days.

Moon.—G.S. Declination, 5th; in Equator, 12th; G.N. Declination, 19th; in Equator, 26th; Apogee, 17th.

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m., 6h. 19m.; p.m., 6h. 46m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—May 31.

208 half-barrels blasting powder, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
800 bags salt, 19 tons rock salt, D. Cohen and Co.
2 cases drapery, J. M'Arthur
2 cases books, R. Blair
2 boxes opium, A. Tange and Co.
2173 bags flour, 5315 bushels wheat, Beilby and Scott
20 bottles quicksilver, 9 casks bottles, 297 packages apothecaries' wares, 2 cases soap, Elliott, Brothers
6212 bags sugar, 6 cases drapery, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
17 packages drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
1 case brandy, 3 cases claret, R. Philips
1 case fancy goods, Hamburger, Brothers
2 cases slops, E. Webb and Co.
12 packages tobacco, 8 packages pipes, 2 cases tobacconists' goods, E. T. Penfold
2 packages drapery, R. Keating
40 quarter-casks 100 cases brandy, 20 quarter-casks rum, Tucker and Co.
11 packages drapery, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
25 packages hardware, W. C. Capper
200 casks cement, 84 stoves, 20 kegs nails, 28 packages fittings, 5 packages paint, W. Cary
1250 baskets sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.
5 cases sewing-machines, J. M'Rickard
3 cases drapery, J. P. Larcombe
1 case wool, M. C. Bohrsman
23 packages hardware, J. Keep
24 packages boots, 3 casks nails, Saddington and Sons
2 cases perfumery, E. Row and Co.
700 dozen brooms, Vennard and Stevens
7 cases drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
4 cases type, D. Nichol
1 case books, J. L. Sherriff
1 cask whisky, Wolfen and Co.
2 hogsheads dye wares, A. Cox.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1871.

1	Th.	Bathurst Quarter Sessions.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	*Sun.*	*Trinity.*
5	Mon.	Bathurst District Court.
6	Tu.	
7	Wed.	Deniliquin Quarter Sessions.
8	Th.	Deniliquin District Court.
9	Fri.	Sydney Causes end.
10	Sat.	Mudgee Quarter Sessions.
11	*Sun.*	*First after Trinity.*
12	Mon.	Second Term begins. Newcastle D. C.
13	Tu.	
14	Wed.	Goulburn Quarter Sessions. Mudgee D. C. Corowa
15	Th.	Maitland D. C. [District Court.
16	Fri.	Goulburn District Court. Albury Quarter Sessions.
17	Sat.	
18	*Sun.*	*Second after Trinity.*
19	Mon.	Albury District Court.
20	Tu.	Queen enters 35th year of her reign. Braidwood
21	Wed.	[Q. S. Maitland D. C.
22	Th.	
23	Fri.	Braidwood District Court. Grafton Quarter Sessions.
24	Sat.	Grafton District Court.
25	*Sun.*	*Third after Trinity.*
26	Mon.	Wagga Wagga Quarter Sessions.
27	Tu.	Yass Quarter Sessions.
28	Wed.	Coronation Day. Wagga Wagga District Court.
29	Th.	Yass District Court.
30	Fri.	

Days.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.	Tides a.m.	Tides p.m.	Days
1	6 57	5 57	3 44 p.m.	3 44 a.m.	6 19	6 40	1
2	6 58	4 56	4 28	4 54	7 13	7 39	2
3	6 59	4 56	5 18 full	6 6	8 4	8 29	3
4	7 0	4 56	6 15	7 20	8 51	9 18	4
5	7 0	4 56	7 18	8 29	9 42	10 6	5
6	7 0	4 56	8 26	9 31	10 30	10 54	6
7	7 1	4 55	9 33	10 30	11 17	11 41	7
8	7 1	4 55	10 37	11 17		12 5	8
9	7 2	4 55	11 40	11 57	12 28	12 51	9
10	7 3	4 55		12 32 p.m.	1 17	1 42	10
11	7 3	4 55	12 30 a.m.	1 3	2 12	2 42	11
12	7 3	4 55	1 35	1 33	3 13	3 44	12
13	7 4	4 55	2 30	2 2	4 16	4 47	13
14	7 4	4 55	3 20	2 30	5 16	5 44	14
15	7 5	4 55	4 22	3 0	6 10	6 35	15
16	7 5	4 55	5 17	3 35	2 57	7 10	16
17	7 5	4 55	6 13	4 11	7 39	7 59	17
18	7 5	4 55	7 6	4 52 new	8 19	8 38	18
19	7 6	4 56	8 0	5 35	8 53	9 17	19
20	7 6	4 56	8 49	6 29	9 36	9 55	20
21	7 6	4 56	9 34	7 24	10 14	10 33	21
22	7 6	4 56	10 15	8 21	10 52	11 10	22
23	7 7	4 56	10 51	9 21	11 29	11 48	23
24	7 7	4 57	11 26	10 20		12 9	24
25	7 7	4 57	11 59	11 21	12 30	12 52	25
26	7 7	4 57	12 31 p.m.		1 13	1 41	26
27	7 7	4 57	1 4	12 23 a.m.	2 9	2 43	27
28	7 8	4 57	1 39	1 26	3 17	3 54	28
29	7 8	4 58	2 18	2 33	4 32	5 10	29
30	7 8	4 59	3 2	3 42	5 47	6 20	30

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1871.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

The President reported that assent had been given by his Excellency on behalf of her Majesty to the Customs Duties Bill. He pointed out that in the bill as it passed the other Chamber, and subsequently appeared before the Council, a discrepancy occurred with regard to an item in the schedule. The duty upon paper, fixed at 1d. by the Assembly, became 1s. when presented to the Council, which did not amend the schedule.

Mr. Docker laid upon the table a report of the Law Reform Commission (the draft of a Criminal Law Reform Bill being appended): a correspondence relating to Armstrong guns, &c., granted to the colony by the Imperial Government; the annual report of the Post Office; and an abstract of Crown Lands reserved from sale and surveyed, for water supply. Ordered that the documents be printed.

A message was reported from the Assembly, notifying that that House had agreed to the Council's amendments in the Customs Duties Bill.

The Main Roads Management Act Amendment Bill, and the Kerosene Storage and Sale Bill were received from the Assembly, and severally read a first time.

The Special Appropriation Bill, providing for payment of the services for the current month, was received from the Assembly, and, the preventive standing orders being suspended, passed through all its stages, and was returned without amendment.

Mr. Darley, as a matter of privilege, called attention to the fact that a messenger had conveyed to him a document, covered by an envelope, addressed to him, and containing a gross libel upon Sir William Manning, in reference to affairs that occurred whilst that hon. member was Attorney-General. He thought some steps should be taken to ascertain who delivered the document to the messenger.

The President promised to make strict inquiry, and to report.

The Fitzmaurice-street, South Wagga, Readjustment Bill was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Assembly without amendment.

The Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Assembly without amendment.

On the motion of Mr. Docker, it was agreed,—"That, in addition to the present days of sitting, this House will, during the remainder of the session, unless otherwise ordered, meet for dispatch of business at 4 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday in each week, and that Government business have precedence of general business on those days."

The House went into Committee to consider the amendments made by the Assembly in the Sydney Meat Preserving Company's Incorporation Bill. The first was disagreed to, and the other agreed to.

The House, at 6 o'clock, adjourned till to-day.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answers to questions, said: That the balance to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue on 29th May instant was £164,336, and the amount of liabilities payable in England on 1st July next was £260,130; that the amount now due for public works chargeable to loans was £40,590, and the sum required during the present year under the same head was £284,560; that Mr. G. F. Wise was employed as compiler of the census at a salary of £400 a year; and that £112 had been placed on the schedule for the road between Queanbeyan and Lanyon.

Mr. Robertson moved the third reading of the Newcastle Special Audit Bill.

Mr. Lloyd opposed the third reading on the ground that the bill authorised the expenses of the special audit to be charged on the Newcastle Municipality, when, as the audit had been ordered by the Ministers, the cost ought to be borne by the general revenue.

After a lengthy discussion the third reading was carried by 27 to 8; and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Samuel drew attention to the fact that by a typographical error in the Customs' Duties Act, the duty on paper had been set down in the schedule at 1s. instead of 1d. per lb.; and wished to know what the Government intended to do under the circumstances.

Sir James Martin thought that, as it was only a printer's mistake, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Council might direct the alteration to be made. If this could not be done, a bill would have to be introduced.

The Speaker stated that the error had occurred in this House after the bill had passed through Committee, and before it was read a third time, and it consequently passed in that form through the Upper House. Under these circumstances, he conceived the difficulty could only be met by a bill.

After some further remarks, Mr. Lord said that he had instructed the Collector of Customs to collect only a penny per lb. on paper, and in the meantime he would bring in a short declaratory bill.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

The House went into Committee on the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill.

Clause 2, which declared that the rate of all superannuation allowances should in future be one-sixtieth of the average salary of the last three years of service, claimable only after fifteen years' service, was proposed.

Mr. Stephen moved the addition of certain words for the purpose of so amending the clause as to cause the reduction of all existing pensions by one-third. He insisted that the proposal in the bill reduced these pensions too low, and more consideration than this ought to be shown by the House to its public servants.

Sir James Martin considered that if the House, by carrying the second reading, had carried anything, they had carried this clause, which was essentially the main feature of the bill. All that was here proposed was to bring the pensions down from their present exorbitant standard, to the rate that was paid in England, in Victoria, in Queensland, and in every other British community.

Mr. Piddington was astonished that hon. gentlemen who thought so much of the pensioners should have so little consideration for the public; whilst everything in the colony had declined in value, the salaries of Civil servants had been kept up, and their pensions had been quite as high as the salaries.

Mr. R. Forster felt that the House would not be doing its duty if it touched these pensions which the national honour had guaranteed to the pensioners.

Some further discussion ensued, and the amendment was negatived by 20 to 5.

Mr. Stewart moved an amendment, the effect of which would make the pension accrue after fifteen years' contribution to the fund instead of after fifteen years' service. This, he contended, would give the fund a better chance of establishing itself, and would be fairer to those who had newly come into the service.

The amendment was negatived, without division, and the clause was agreed to.

Clauses 3 and 4 were also agreed to.

Clause 5, providing that the superannuation allowances should be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund, was proposed.

Mr. J. Stewart opposed this clause, as it would give the Civil servants too strong a position, and in the end there would be a movement to do away with the deductions, leaving the pensions a permanent charge on the revenue.

Mr. Piddington reminded hon. members who were opposed to pensions that they had now a good chance of showing the sincerity of their opinions. This clause virtually established State pensions; and he trusted hon. gentlemen would oppose it.

Mr. Farnell did not believe that there would be any charge upon the revenue, under the reduced scale of pensions fixed by this bill.

The Speaker had always been strongly opposed to pensions, and could not, therefore, allow this clause to pass without entering as strong a protest against it as it was in his power to do. He pointed out that this bill was not merely an amendment of the Superannuation Act, but was really the creation of a system of State pensioners. In passing this bill they would be virtually driving the wedge of pensions a little bit further. He denied that the Civil servants had any claim upon the revenue for pensions, either legally or morally; and he could not in any way recognise such claims. To his mind, it would be better for the House to retrace its steps, and in the first instance they might vote against this clause. Without this, the bill would have a good effect, for it would have accommodated the pensions somewhat closer to the circumstances of the fund. The proper way, however, would be to give all pensioners, or non-pensioners, the contributions they had made to the fund, with the profit which the Government had made on the money. Then came the difficulty, in the persons of those who had retired under terms of the Act. Neither in honour, nor in law, nor in morality, was the State called upon to pay these pensions; and yet he admitted that the pensioners ought to receive some consideration. He would give them this consideration, but every individual case should be dealt with on its own especial merits; and every pensioner should be required to make out his own case; and these cases might be dealt with by a Commission appointed for the purpose. Some of the pensioners who still had plenty of work in them, might be offered situations under the Government; whilst others might be dealt with as the justice of the case required. The only way of getting out of this blundering business was to undo what had been done, and take the course he had suggested. He made a strong appeal to the Government to withdraw this clause, and to make a strict inquiry into the subject during the recess.

Captain Onslow objected to paying any money back, as it would bring a heavy charge on the revenue if such a plan were adopted.

Mr. Buchanan insisted that the country was bound in honour to see the present pensions paid; but deprecated the passing of this clause, as it would saddle an army of pensioners upon the country.

The Speaker pointed out the inconsistency of the two positions assumed by the last speaker; and, after some remarks from Captain Onslow, the clause was put and carried by 20 to 11.

The remaining clauses were agreed to; as was also a new clause, providing that officers shall not superannuate before reaching the age of sixty years.

A new clause to stand as clause 4 was moved by Sir James Martin, giving an allowance equal to the amount of their annual salary to officers who have up to the present time been forced to retire by the Government and Executive Council; the hon. Premier explaining that there were only a few cases that would come under the clause. This was opposed by the Speaker, who could see no reason why any difference should be made between these and other cases.

Mr. Stewart moved, as an amendment, that the allowance be three-fourths of the annual salary. This was negatived by 22 to 2. The clause was put and carried by 18 to 7.

The House resumed and the bill was reported.

Sir James Martin, having obtained leave from the House to suspend the Standing Orders, introduced a bill to correct the error in the Customs Duties Act of 1871, by which the duty on paper had been made 1s. instead of 1d. per lb. The bill was passed through all its stages.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes after 11 until 3 o'clock this day.

The importance of the Superannuation Bill, and of the general interests which it includes, will justify the most minute attention to its details. The desirableness of such a measure is matter of fair debate, and for the majority to decide. Our opinion, looking at all the circumstances, is rather unfavourable, and we have stated it; but we have no other interest in this or that view than a fair consideration of the public good and the benefit of the Civil servants. We do not think, after having delayed so long, that the Government is exactly wise in precipitating any decision. Time is evidently wanting for the determination of many details which are hardly yet caught sight of in the working of the plan.

Of course, the adoption by the Consolidated Revenue of all claims will settle them, so far as the Civil Service is concerned, and so far as the Government will abide by their promise. We are unwilling to make any suggestions in reference to the integrity of public men, or the permanence of their engagements. If, however, there has not been a breach of faith in a very gross form, and of the perversion of a trust, the results are such as to warn any man against relying too far upon bills and bargains. When we look at the Government as an institution, we are apt to assume for it a morality which is not quite justified when we see it in its disintegrated form. But it is said that men will do things in a corporate capacity which they would shrink from in a private one, and that in many cases gentlemen may be relied upon in their own private business, who would be found following like silly sheep a Parliamentary leader, and vote, not on the merits of the question involved, but in view of the general safety of a party. We fear that all this is very true, and a system which is onerous and unequal must be unsafe when it looks forward to many years for its practical application. Here, however, one man cannot impart his confidence to another. It is a question of faith, and we have little faith. We believe in the ultimate insecurity of all contracts that are based upon universal suffrage, which press with great severity, and which nobody has power to enforce. We admit that we are not Spaniards or South Americans, and may be more accustomed to do what we promise; but still one element of safety for a creditor is assuredly the easy means of the debtor. When we cannot pay, as will probably happen, the *public creditor*, we shall find it hard to be just to those who are the public servants. Without even breaking verbal promises, this wrong may be done in a way somewhat more circuitous. As Parliament has deducted from salaries an amount annually, so it may double and treble it in order to shift the onus of an obligation from the Consolidated Revenue to the Civil Service.

This will, of course, raise that conflict of interest between parties who are actually paid the pension and those who are contributing towards the fund which we see at the present moment. The different representations made of the opinions of the Civil servants may thus be easily understood. Those who have been shoved out of office for the convenience of Government, or shifted by manipulation to make way for the exercise of patronage, stand by the existing plan, and have only one interest, to make the best terms for the present and proximate claims. For the Civil Service, beyond a natural sympathy, they will have no other concern than total strangers. What becomes of the Government plan in twenty years' time is of no concern to them. Long before that period they will, with a few exceptions, have gone "to that bourne from which no pensioner returns." The interest endangered, therefore, is in the youngest lives. Thus the representations made are probably both perfectly correct, as some are in favour of a particular measure, and some are in opposition to it.

We hold, however, that all the reproaches thrown upon the Civil Service for not rejecting the Government plan are most irrelevant, and particularly where this conflict of interest was likely to be represented most strongly in favour of those whose claims were nearest to arrive. But it is absurd to accuse the members of a service for the acts of a Government. If any man gave Ministers of the Crown wrong information, or exercised any improper power, the misconduct ought to have been punished; but they were not responsible as a Service for individual opinions. Some said one thing in private or in social gatherings, and were contradicted by others. But this was not legislation. It was the Government and Parliament that were bound to see what they were doing, whether they were offering a reasonable provision to persons who quitted the Service, and whether the money they were granting, or the claims of families, were consistent with their engagements to the Service itself. The errors of detail were errors of law or administration; but the law was passed by Parliament under the directions of a Minister, and the administration was by Commissioners appointed by the Crown, and not by the Civil Service itself. All those taunts, therefore, that were uttered, even if the facts had been true, would have been nothing to the purpose. A Government is bound to know what it is doing, and if it follows the opinions of a body, it ought to be able to produce them in a written and authentic form.

The statements made by gentlemen who profess to be acquainted with figures assert that the calculations of the new bill will be found totally erroneous; and in the disposition of the fund the same difficulty will only be averted from the Service by making the country the sufferer. We fully concur in the belief that the proper and only legitimate way is to charge the pensions on the Consolidated Revenue. But this only makes it more important that the calculations should be upon a satisfactory basis. The payment to widows and children introduces an element of uncertainty beyond ordinary annuities, and this will be particularly the case if there is any discretion left to the administrators of the fund. To admit this part of the plan seems to be humane, but we fear it is unsound in principle. While a man continues in office, or when he receives a fixed pension, it is in his power to insure his life, and he ought to insure it. The deduction made from his own enjoyments by this forethought is as necessary as the payment of rent for a house; and he ought to be thankful that, having a fixed income and a sure pension, he has the means of keeping up payment to the end of his life. A man can insure his life for £1000, at 21, for the sum of about £20 a year. Though his income may not be large, his incumbrances cannot be very weighty. If, however, the Assembly shall consent to include widows and families they must do so upon some fixed plan, that they may not be liable to a very serious charge.

Our desire is that a sound and lasting system may be adopted, if it is finally resolved to perpetuate the pensions. Not in hostility to the bill, but in furtherance of its views, we should certainly recommend its postponement until the beginning of next session. The whole question should be a matter of careful consultation with more than one actuary, and in the meantime a vote should be made providing for the existing claims ratably, so that, if we do not discharge the demands of justice, we may at least fulfil the claims of mercy.

The great motive that induces emigrants to quit the land of their birth is to improve their condition in life. This has been the secret of those immense movements of population across the great oceans of the world which have established in modern history a new feature, and which are building up new communities with a rapidity previously unknown. To keep the process continuous, the cause must remain in continuous operation, and for this reason all those who desire to see the progress of these colonies stimulated by the arrival of a population skilled in industry must wish to see the reward for labour maintained at a higher average than in the Old World. A fall of wages is not therefore in itself a thing to be rejoiced over, inasmuch as it is equivalent to making the country to that degree less attractive to labourers from more populous communities. In the case of America, cheap land and high wages have combined to constitute the attraction. Those whose ambition has been set on obtaining a freehold have been drawn by the first magnet; those who are devoted to an artisan life, and whose occupation is mostly carried on in cities, have been attracted by the wage list.

But though a descent in the rate of wages indicates to some extent a decline in prosperity, and shows that the generation of profit is not what it was, nothing is gained substantially by keeping up false appearances, and communities as well as individuals always gain most by looking actual facts fairly in the face.

The recent agitation in connection with the wages paid to shipwrights has drawn public attention to the altered and still altering circumstances of the colony. There was a time when shipwrights could get large wages. Shipowners got heavy freights and made large profits, and in those days they paid heavily to those who navigated, those who provisioned, and those who repaired their vessels. The margin of profit admitted of these payments, and left a good residuum behind. That time has passed. Those who own ships find that there is less to do while there are more to do it. The competition of the open market has brought the profits of capital invested in ships down to a point certainly not above the average rate of profit on capital similarly invested, and they demand that those who share with them the profits of the joint enterprise should share in the reduction. It is with the shipowners, and not with the shipbuilders, that the distinct demand for a reduction in wages seems to have originated. It is they that feel the pressure of the competition, and they that have called for the relief. The reduction does not mean additional profit to those who are directly the employers of the men. It is not a question of the division of proceeds between the wage-getter and the wage-payer, but a question of more or less work to be given out. The person who sets the ship-yard in motion is really the shipowner; and his statement is, that the work cannot be given out in the colony if labour is paid beyond a certain price.

Under the free navigation laws of Great Britain, shipbuilding is open to the world. Our commerce may be carried under any flag, and we are not able by artificial restrictions to force any work into our own ship-yards. The work to be done will consist of repairs to ships that are not sufficiently seaworthy to get away, repairs to local craft that never leave colonial waters, the construction of small vessels that it is cheaper to build than to import, and of such general work as we can afford to do in competition with the rest of the world. The amount of work that *must* be done in the colony is therefore limited, but the amount that *may* be done is undefined. This distinction seems to have been considered by the workmen, who, while prepared to some extent to meet the competition of the world's market, aim at keeping the purely local business on a separate footing. They offer to take new work at a lower rate than old work, seeing that shipbuilding may easily be driven away though ship-repairing cannot be. Some portion, however, of the repairing business may also be sent elsewhere, and, according to statements made, this has already been the case. And even where it is not so, the question arises whether, on the whole, the artisans gain by making local work dear, if by so doing they also make it scarce. The desire of a good workman is not only good wages, but constant employment. He gains nothing by idleness, as it is turned to no account. Short days make a great deduction from the average rate of pay, and the sum total of the proceeds is the real thing to be considered. Everyone can understand and sympathise with the dislike to a nominal reduction in the rate of wages; but the practical businesslike way of looking at the question is to ask whether the nominal is a real reduction. According to the accounts given by some persons in the shipping trade, the maintenance of the past standard of wages has kept work at bay, and at a rate more in accordance with the times ships would have been built out of local timber, and men who are idle would have been employed. Under such circumstances it is clear that the colony, as a whole, has been a loser, and the only compensation is to be found in the fact that some men who have been employed have had their wages kept up. But to determine the real value of this compensation, it still has to be ascertained whether these apparently fortunate men have really been gainers—whether their work has been as constant as it otherwise would have been, and whether the sum total of their earnings, and the consequent comfort of their condition in life, has been better than it would have been without such artificial maintenance of the wage rate.

There has been a great deal of discussion in England lately, as to whether trades' unions really do or do not affect the rate of wages, some arguing theoretically that it is impossible to overbear the laws of nature, and that strikes do not regulate the relative proportions of capital and labour; others producing facts and figures to show that though many strikes have proved failures, many have been great successes, and that the general result of the Unions has been to secure for labour a larger proportion in the division of profits. The exact truth, perhaps, is that though Unions cannot conquer the laws of nature, they can, and do to some extent, retard their operation, and establish artificial conditions from which they can reap an advantage. A case mentioned at the late dinner to Mr. Cuthbert illustrates this. Mr. Samuda took some large shipbuilding contracts based on a wage-rate of 4s. a day, was subject to forfeit for the non-completion of the work. The men demanded 6s. He offered 5s. 6d. for those particular contracts, because it would be more to his interest to go without profit altogether, or even to make any loss below the amount of his forfeits, and keep his position in the business, than to disappoint his customers. But at 6s. he lost less by paying the forfeits and abandoning the work. A capitalist who has large sums invested in plant and machinery, and who is tied by contracts, has given hostages to fortune. He can be taken at a disadvantage, and be made sometimes to surrender not only part of his fair share of the profit, but even the whole of it. But, admitting this, the broader question still remains behind, whether, on the whole and in the long run, forced surrenders of this kind are real victories to those who win them—whether the gain does not, to some extent, partake of the character of plunder—and whether there is not a proportionate discouragement to industry, from which those who earn wages are, in the end, the chief sufferers? What has to be considered is not merely the particular result of putting or keeping wages, for a time, at a certain standard, but a general result—a result that is durable for the lifetime of those who are responsible for it.

The Stamp Duties Act.—Important Notice.—The following important notification was published in a supplement to the *Government Gazette* issued yesterday:—"The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 31st May, 1871. The following regulation, which has been made by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, towards carrying into effect the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act of 1871, is hereby published for general information.—Geo. W. Lord. 'Where any adhesive stamp is used to denote the duty imposed by the Stamp Duties Act of 1865, or the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act of 1871, such stamp shall have written, stamped, or impressed thereon, in ink besides the initials of the name of the party or firm affixing the same, the actual date when the stamp was affixed, to the end that it shall be effectually obliterated and cancelled, so as not to admit of its being used again.'"

Erratum.—In the paragraph respecting the presentation to Captain Budd, which appeared in yesterday's issue, the name of the chairman was Mr. See, of the firm of Nipper and See, and not Lee as stated.

Supreme Court.—Banco Court, this day.—Matthew v. Howell and another; Lakeman v. Herbert.

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THE NEW DUTIES.—The new duties will be collected at the Custom-house to-day. The following is the new form of declaration which must be made before entries can be passed:—"I, A. B., do hereby declare that the invoice now produced is the genuine and only invoice of the goods mentioned in the entry and contained in the packages [here specify the several packages, and describe the several marks and numbers, as the case may be], and that the value of such goods mentioned in the said invoice, and therein stated as [here state value], was, to the best of my belief, the fair market value of such goods at the time of shipment at the place whence the same were exported. Witness my hand." It will be seen by reference to our Parliamentary report that a bill has been introduced and passed through all its stages in the Assembly, to rectify the error, which makes the duty on paper 1s. instead of 1d. per lb.

DISTRICT COURT.—The sittings for this month commence to-day before Mr. District Court Judge Simpson, with 717 cases—Nos. 2559 to 3275. Those which are undefended will be disposed of as follows:—Thursday: No. 2559 will be taken at 10 a.m.; No. 2618 will not be taken before 11 a.m.; No. 2736 will not be taken before 12 (noon); No. 2822 will not be taken before 1.45 p.m., finishing with No. 2916. Friday: No. 2917 will be taken at 10 a.m.; No. 3007 will not be taken before 11 a.m.; No. 3096 will not be taken before 12 (noon); No. 3186 will not be taken before 1.45 p.m., finishing with No. 3275.

LECTURE ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.—Yesterday evening, at the Baptist Church, in Bathurst-street, the Rev. J. Greenwood delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the Franco-German war. There was a numerous and attentive audience. After devotional exercises, the rev. lecturer opened his address by glancing at the sudden outbreak of the war between France and Germany, and drew attention to the deadly nature of that contest, and the rapidity with which the conclusive victories of the Germans had crowned their arms. The lecturer considered it had been very clearly shown that France was in the wrong in going into the dreadful war which had humbled her so much. If Germany had only spared her fallen foe at the fall of the Sedan she would have been worthily honoured by the approbation of all Europe. Her severity, however, after the captivity of the French Emperor, and the destruction and dispersion of the whole French army, had done much to alienate the sympathies of civilised Europe, while the heroic defence of Paris had crowned France with everlasting honour. The lecturer proceeded to give a detailed narrative of the principal circumstances of this frightful conflict, which had been such a fruitful cause of human misery. He emphatically justified the Hohenzollern candidature for the vacant throne of Spain, and declared his firm conviction that the claim of the French Emperor for a pledge, on the part of Prussia, that that candidature should never be renewed, was the greatest mistake Napoleon had ever made. This was not the cause of the war, and none but mere simpletons could imagine that it was; the real cause was the rivalry and antagonism of these two Powers for a military supremacy in Europe. He likewise pointed out that Germany had a long train of insults to avenge, sustained by her (when divided into different States) under the iron hand of the First Napoleon. Hence came the thirst for union in Germany, in which Prussia had boldly taken the lead, achieving that union by violence, and assuming for herself the foremost place. This, her policy, was the boasted policy of "blood and iron"—a policy which could never be followed out without bringing about some day a terrible reaction. The lecturer analysed the furtive policy of Prussia as regarded Denmark, Austria, and France. Napoleon had been completely outwitted, and had been deluded by a vain hope for the rectification of the Northern frontier, never to be gained. Hence the bitter animosity of both parties against each other. It was just possible that Prussia contemplated getting back the German-speaking provinces of France, but he did not think that had been securely counted upon. That was an indirect result of the conflict entered upon from other and more defensible motives. Napoleon's dynasty was seriously endangered, and war had been felt to be inevitable for the purpose of retrieving her lost prestige. All parties in the nation were angry, dissatisfied, and humiliated. The rev. lecturer then sketched in a very able manner the exact nature of French society at the time of the outbreak of the war. Every class had, nevertheless, been enthusiastically in favour of the war, except, indeed, a section of the Orleanist party, headed by the aged Thiers—the best friend France ever had. The lecturer went on to summarise the events which followed on the sudden declaration of war, when vast armies were speedily mobilised and concentrated (a half a million strong) on the banks of the Rhine. The battles of Weissembourg, Hagenau, Woerth, were next sketched in animated terms, the lecturer also describing the operations of the army of Prince Charles, and of the Germans under the Duke of Baden at Strasbourg. The spirited but fruitless efforts of Marshals M'Mahon and Bazaine were also pointed out, and the events traced which resulted in the utter defeat of M'Mahon's army, and the fall of the ancient stronghold of Metz. Napoleon and his army became prisoners of war at the Sedan, just fifty days after the first declaration of war. The dreadful conflict was nevertheless protracted for 130 days afterwards, amid scenes too horrible to describe. The rev. lecturer impartially summarised the case between the two parties to this war; his remarks as to the motives and views of the Germans being warmly cheered by the audience. He concluded by a few observations, suggested by a serious consideration of the subject he had so ably treated. A vote of thanks was awarded to the lecturer, by acclamation, at the close of his lecture.

BAPTIST CHURCH, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.—Meetings were held last evening in the above church for the purpose of welcoming the Rev. Daniel Allen, who although he had, since the departure for England of the Rev. J. B. M'Cure, some sixteen months ago, had the pastoral oversight of the church, was but a few weeks back called upon by a unanimous vote of the congregation to take the regular charge thereof as its minister. A tea meeting was first held, attended by about two hundred and fifty persons. A public meeting followed, presided over by Mr. Seth Cottam, who, after an address from Dr. M'Gibbon, gave a statement of the circumstances that had led to the congregation calling upon the Rev. Mr. Allen to come to the Castlereagh-street Church, and of the success that had attended the church since the departure of the Rev. Mr. M'Cure, and while under the care of their present pastor by election. Although the accounts had not been balanced, he (Mr. Cottam) was in a position to state that the annual revenue of the church would quite cover all the expenditure that had been incurred. The Rev. D. Allen, in responding to the election of the congregation, expressed the gratification that had been already experienced by him in his relations with the members. Addresses where then delivered by Mr. J. Mills, Mr. Hicks, Rev. Mr. White, Alderman Goold, Rev. Mr. Sheppard, Dr. Wazir Beg, the Rev. Mr. James, and Mr. Theophilus Griffiths. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Allen, votes of thanks, carried with acclamation, were accorded to the ladies who had attended at the tea tables, the Chairman, and the rev. gentlemen and others who had that evening addressed them. A pleasant variety was imparted to the proceedings by the singing by the choir, occasionally joined by the bulk of the meeting, of a number of selections of sacred music. Mr. Robert Corben presided at the harmonium. The proceedings were brought to a close with the doxology and benediction.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION. — An enthusiastic meeting was held on Tuesday night, in St. Barnabas schoolroom, Glebe, in behalf of the Sydney City Mission, the room being crowded in every part. Mr. W. J. Foster presided; and the Revs. T. Smith, E. Robinson, Caldwell, A. W. Webb, and A. Lloyd addressed the meeting. Between the speeches the missionaries, Messrs. Robins, Gulley, and Bowmaker, gave interesting accounts of their labours, entering into such details as did not fail to elicit the sympathy and aid of those present. A collection of £10 was taken at the close.

BURGLARY.—Between 8 o'clock on the evening of the 30th ultimo and 8 o'clock on the forenoon of the 31st, an entrance was effected by a burglar, or burglars, into the bookseller's shop of Mr. John Ferguson, 426, George-street, by passing down the gateway adjacent to the Royal Hotel, forcing an entrance into the back yard, and forcibly opening the back door leading to the shop. Nothing would seem to have been taken from Mr. Ferguson, probably because the intruder or intruders were unable to lay their hands on anything sufficiently portable. By means of a rope and ladder (a long ladder being found in the passage next to the Royal Hotel), the burglars got on to the roof of the ironmongery warehouse of Messrs. Reilly and Co., next door to Mr. Ferguson's, and it would appear obtained access to these premises through a skylight in the roof, from which they let themselves down on to the top floor. They would seem to have found on the premises the key of Messrs. Reilly and Co.'s safe, which they opened, taking therefrom £10 in money and a number of promissory notes. Several burglaries, of a like daring description, have lately occurred. In some instances the vigilance of the police has succeeded in bringing the offenders to justice, while in others it has failed to trace the burglars, and consequently put a stop to their lawless pursuits.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. W. THOMAS.—The officers of the Lands Department, being desirous of giving some substantial token of esteem to Mr. W. Thomas on his retirement from the Civil Service, subscribed a sufficient sum of money to purchase an elegant silver inkstand, which was yesterday presented to Mr. Thomas by Messrs. A. O. Pretious and W. C. Edwards on behalf of the subscribers. The inkstand bears the following inscription:—"Presented to William Thomas, Esq., by his brother officers of the Lands and Survey departments, as a small token of respect and esteem, on the occasion of his retirement from the Civil Service of New South Wales, 1871." Mr. Thomas recently left the Public service on account of ill health.

UNRESERVED Sale of the Cargo of Mauritius Sugars, ex Anne Marie; also, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their important sale of the above, at their Rooms, this morning, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

IMPORTANT Auction Sale.—We are requested by Messrs. Chandler and Co. to invite the attention of furniture buyers to their sale of first-class household furniture and effects, to be held this day at Badminton House, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, being one of the most extensive sales of furniture this season. Punctual attendance is requested at 11 o'clock. For full particulars vide catalogues.—ADV.

UNRESERVED Clearing Sale of Drapery, Clothing, Hosiery, &c.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, clothiers, and others, to their auction sale of 48 packages of the above, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

CENTRAL AUSTRALIA.—The following report by Mr. Todd, Superintendent of Telegraphs in South Australia, in reply to statements made by Mr. Cracknell, holding a similar position in Queensland, is very interesting:—Mr. Todds says: "What I have said will, I think, conclusively show that every provision has been made for the work being carried out in an efficient manner, and that, when completed, it will be as reliable as any of the existing lines in the Australian colonies. It will be really freer from interruptions, and when they do occur, no delays need be apprehended arising from the supposed impracticable nature of the country, as that is more imaginary than real; in proof of which I need only state that in the space of a few months we have carted from Port Augusta about 250 tons of materials into the centre of Australia, and have there at the present time several thousands of sheep and a large number of horses and bullocks. All of these have travelled up without any serious difficulty; and although many of the teams have had a load of two tons and a half, the stock are reported to be in better condition than when they left Port Augusta. With regard to the time of the work being completed, I can only say that at present there seems to be every probability of communication being established by the end of the present year."

A BATCH OF DESERTERS.—A deliberate and determined attempt at desertion was made on the 28th of the present month by eight seamen employed on board the ship Pons Ælii. The men left the ship on the evening of the day mentioned, taking with them their clothing, carpenters' tools, and a quantity of provisions, with which they proceeded to Glebe Island and made a settlement there, erecting a gunyah in the bush. Information was conveyed to the authorities, and several of the Water Police were told off to search for the missing men, and having received some clue to the locality in which the runaways had taken up their abode, they proceeded to Glebe Island, and, after some difficulty, discovered the suburban residence, which was so cleverly surrounded by bushes that the police stumbled upon it only by accident. The fugitives were at once arrested, and a conveyance having been procured, the goods and chattels of the prisoners were removed to the Water Police station. The men were charged with the offence at the Water Police Court yesterday, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment each, and a deduction of £3 from their wages was ordered to be made.

AUSTRALIAN COLONISTS IN ENGLAND.—Among the many Australian colonists who are privileged to revisit Europe, there are some ever anxious to promote the interests of their adopted country. Of all the new inventions in mechanism, or art, they welcome most warmly those by which the colonies are likely to be benefited. Although for a time they are "absentees," the good they do may much more than counterbalance the value of the services of a hundred residents such as sometimes rail at their absence, without perceiving that there is no analogy between the temporary separation of Australian landowners from their estates and that kind of absenteeism which caused so much dissatisfaction in Ireland. If all our legislators had had the advantage of travel, including, of course, ability to profit by observation and intercourse, the colony would have made more rapid advances. A letter received by the last mail from a gentleman who has filled distinguished positions in Australia, and who is now spending a few years in the mother country, contains several facts which show how colonial men keep in view colonial interests by affording information, as well as by the acquisition and communication of knowledge in regard to the construction of public works. The letter is not intended for publication, but there are in it a few passages connected with the political and legal history of this colony which are worth printing on that account, and also as furnishing a remarkable case of mortality in a family of distinction. Mark, Lord Somerville, born in 1784, was the half-brother of John, born 1765. This nobleman introduced Spanish merino sheep into England in 1790. He presented to George the Third some of the animals then imported, and they were depastured on his Majesty's farm at Windsor. Some of these sheep were obtained by Mr. John Macarthur, who exported them to this colony. Our informant says they were given to Captain Macarthur, but it is much more probable that they were purchased at a sale of his Majesty's farm stock. It is a matter of history that some Spanish sheep were so purchased, and that the transaction was regarded with a good deal of jealousy by men who were absurd enough to desire to maintain a monopoly of the wool trade. John (Lord Somerville) found his enterprise profitable. In 1807 he received a gold medal from the Bath Farming Society, then the leading agricultural society in England, and sold 237 of his merino flock for £10,500, or an average of £45 per head. John was succeeded by his half-brother Mark. Kenelm, his brother, succeeded him in 1842. He became an Admiral, and died in 1864, when he was succeeded by his son, who was killed in the hunting-field in 1860. His younger brother had died at the age of 26, from fever, three years previously, and the title descended to his first cousin, Aubrey John, born in 1838. He died in 1870, and the title became extinct. His father, the Honorable and Reverend William Somerville, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat at Gravesend. It was upset alongside the ship which brought out to Australia his son, Walter Digby, who came to this colony and practised for some time as a barrister, and who subsequently died on his way home. Three other brothers, Everard William, Reginald Hugh, and Augustus are all dead. Thus, including Admiral Lord Somerville, who died in 1864, there have been eight deaths in the Somerville family in seven years, and yet the late lord, who died in 1870, was the half-nephew of a man who was born in 1765!

A CASE OF WINDOW-BREAKING.—The following case is reported in the Melbourne *Argus* of Saturday last:—"A woman named Annie Mansfield, and known also as the 'Indian Queen,' who has a mania for annoying Joseph Thompson, the well-known bookmaker, was charged at the City Court on Friday, with breaking a window, value £45, in Tattersall's Hotel, Bourke-street. A witness stated that on the morning of the 23rd instant he heard a crash; saw the window broken and the prisoner standing near. She was the only person in its vicinity. It was stated that Thompson had nothing to do with the hotel now, having severed connexion some time ago. The woman is called the 'Indian Queen' partly because she is of West Indian origin, and partly on account of having performed the *rôle* of a dusky sovereign at the Melbourne Cremorne Gardens in the times of dramatic representations at that place. She stated that she had kept Thompson in New Zealand, and made him and his fraternity the moneyed people they now were. The Bench fined the woman 40s., with £45 damages, or three months' imprisonment; and as she had previously, whenever out of gaol, annoyed Thompson and damaged his property, she was also ordered to find a surety in £20 that she would keep the peace for six months. Thompson's brother intimated that, to get rid of the annoyance caused by her conduct towards Thompson and his family, the latter was willing to pay her passage to New Zealand."

INJURIES FROM BEING BLOWN UP BY GUNPOWDER.—At the inquest held on the remains of the unfortunate Corporal Alexander, held in Melbourne on Friday last, the following medical testimony was given, which shows the terrible nature of the accident:—Edwin James, of Melbourne, legally qualified medical practitioner, stated: I am assistant-surgeon to the Volunteer Engineer Corps; I was on duty with the corps on the 24th instant at the review; the corps was engaged during the day in preparing and exploding mines; about half-past 4, Captain Parnell informed me that a man had been blown up at one of the mines; one of the company showed me the upper portion of the jaw, evidently of a man recently killed, as it was warm; it was covered with dark, black mud; I also saw portion of a busby and a pair of trousers; I saw the body of the deceased this morning; the right half of the face was torn completely away, and the skull shattered in all parts; both clavicles were broken, and the ribs and chest were broken in many parts; the arms were also fractured in several places; the right side of the pelvis was severely fractured; there was extensive laceration about the thighs and legs; the right leg and foot were broken; the skull was empty of brains; from the fact that the whole of the injuries were in the front of the body, my opinion is that the deceased was stooping over the mine when it exploded; death must have been instantaneous; the left knee and foot were dislocated; the portion of the jaw shown to me corresponded with the skull of the deceased. The *Argus* of Saturday gives the following *résumé* of the inquest:—The evidence, on some points slightly contradictory and on others not very clear, brought out the following facts. There were twenty mines to explode, six in a row on the left, thirteen in a double row on the right, and one mine in the centre by itself. The mines were to be exploded by means of an electric battery, and there were eight wires, besides a ninth to the centre mine. The eight wires were connected to as many mines by sapper Draper, and the free ends were turned round a piece of stick, in regular order, for subsequent connexion with the battery. Alexander was to do the work of connecting the wires to the mines, and Draper to connect the free ends with the battery, one at a time, and so explode the mines. The first eight mines were exploded all right. Alexander then came from behind a fence to the left, which was his cover, to transfer the wires to a second series of mines. In a short time he returned to his cover and made the signal for firing. Draper thereupon fastened the first wire to the battery and pressed down the connecting key; an explosion followed. The second wire was connected, but no result was produced. Draper went out to see what was the matter, and found Alexander drawing in the slack of one of the wires leading to the left mines. He made a remark to Alexander about needing to be smarter, and told him that the wires for the mines on the right would be connected for him. This was a departure from the first arrangement. Alexander again made the signal for firing; but No. 1 wire discharged a mine further to the right than did wire No. 2, the reverse of what was intended. As soon as the explosion of the right mine (No. 5) had taken place, Alexander ran out from his cover to the left mine (No. 3), and it exploded just as he got to it. The supposition is that Alexander was misled by the explosion of the wrong mine first, and believed that something was wrong with the wire to No. 3, which was known to be defective; and the further supposition is that the wrong mine was exploded first through Alexander's unintentionally crossing the wires. His coming out from cover at all was contrary to instructions, but in the hurry of the moment he may have forgotten the necessity of caution, and according to the evidence he was given to taking serious matters coolly. It was suggested by one witness that Alexander came out of cover to escape from falling earth sent up by the explosion of No. 5 mine. The verdict was that the deceased was killed accidentally while discharging his duty as a Volunteer.

WE are requested to call attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, of full-sized billiard-table, paperhangings, ball twine, &c., on account of whom it may concern, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

MUDGEE.

WEDNESDAY.

THE RACES.

GULGONG Maiden Plate: Quack, 1; Kate, 2; Mellon, 3. Town Plate: Rosebud, 1; Mabel, 2; Canobie, 3. Selling Stakes: Moonbeam, 1. Diggers' Purse, Dan O'Connell, 1.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The debate on the Budget has been further adjourned.

Four Clydesdale entires arrived by the Star of Peace, from London; they are all in fine condition.

Catherine Pauley, a governess at Mount Hope, has been remanded on a charge of infanticide.

In the Council, the Justices of the Peace Amendment Bill was finally passed.

The Fencing Bill was read a second time in the Assembly. The Bank of New South Wales Charter Renewal Bill has also been read a second time.

Mr. Thomas Jones, manager of the Tribute Company, at Dunolly, was killed, while examining a blast which had hung fire.

Holders of flour have lowered their quotations 10s.; Adelaide wheat sold by auction at 6s. 10d.; oats, 3s. 5d.

The A. H. Badger, barque, bound for Sydney, has put back.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report that 2000 head of cattle were entered, of which half were sold. The market opened at last week's currencies, but closed dull, at a reduction of 10s. to 12s. 6d. per head. 22,000 sheep were yarded. The best advanced 6d. per head; other descriptions are unaltered. 58-lb. wethers are worth 10s. 6d.; and 50-lb. ewes, 9s.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report that 2000 head of cattle and 22,000 sheep were entered. Half the cattle sold at lower prices, the quality generally not being good. This firm sold Martin's cattle, from the Macquarie, at £6 4s. for bullocks, and £5 0s. for cows; and also 300 head of mixed sexes. Prime sheep sold rather better; best Riverina ewes brought 9s. 6d. They sold 1000 of Crawford's wethers, from the Bogan, at 8s. per head.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—At noon, You Yangs (s.), from Sydney; Alnwick Castle, ship, from London; Isabella, brig, from Malden Island.

SAILED.—At 5 p.m., Alexandra (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Silk Association are preparing to plant 50 acres of land on the Torrens with mulberry trees.

The weather has been highly favourable for farming purposes.

The corn market continues quiet; sales of wheat have taken place at the Port at 6s. 11d.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Evans, Josephson, and Brown.

Five drunkards were fined in the usual penalty. James Spencer was fined 10s., in default seven days' gaol, for making use of obscene language in Pitt-street.

Thomas W. Casen, George West, Thomas Campbell, Joseph Little, William Worswick, Archibald M'Keichen, and George Wilson, charged with deserting from the ship Ponsaclu, were sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment each, and to pay a fine of £3 each. The men deserted on the 28th, taking with them the whole of their clothes and bedding, as well as provisions from the ship, and were subsequently discovered and arrested at Glebe Island, where they had established themselves in a gunyah.

SUMMONS SHEET.—There were thirty-two cases on the sheet. James M'Mahon, William Riddle, James Riddle, Jeremiah Wall, Denis Lenehan, W. J. Wallace, Henry Fountain, Francis Brogan, John Fearnely, and Thomas Phelps were fined for allowing goats, cows, or horses to stray in the public streets. Richard Bowden, John T. Hayes, and Patrick O'Brien were punished for using obscene language in the public streets. Henry Fanning, James Brennan, Richard Green, Thomas Cignell, William Buist, and Mary H. Clegg were fined for discharging fireworks in the streets. Kei Kerr and Mary O'Hare were punished for selling fireworks by gaslight. Henry Derper was fined 5s. with 2s. 6d. costs, in default seven days' imprisonment, for throwing stones in York-street. Charles Beckle was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s. with 2s. 6d. costs, for interrupting the free passage of persons on the footway in George-street. Leslie Herring, charged with riding a horse on the footway in Mount-street, was fined 20s. with 2s. 6d. costs. Several assault cases were heard and disposed of.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

BROWN AND JONES.—At their Yards, at 12, Horses, Saddlery, &c.
G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
DAWSON AND CO.—At the New Central Sale Yards, at 9.30, Fat Sheep; at Brown and Jones's Yards, at 2, Fat Lambs.
W. TINDALE.—At Fullagar's Yards, at 11.30, Fat Cattle.
G. M. PITT.—At his Homebush Yards, at 9.30, Fat Cattle; at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11.30, Fat Cattle.
HARRISON, JONES AND DEVLIN.—At Fullagar's Yards, at 11.30, Fat Sheep; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.
ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11, Milch Cows, Cattle, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Sheep, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10, Milch Cows, &c.; at 11, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.
MACKENZIE, BROTHERS.—At 1, Milch Cows, &c.
J. A. TURNER.—At Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.
IRWIN AND CO.—At Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Drapery, &c.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 3, Portmanteaus and Bags.
CHANDLER AND CO.—At Badminton House, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Books, Horse, Buggy, and Harness, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Twine, Rice, Damaged Billiard Table, and Merchandise.
J. G. COHEN.—At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Pitt-street, at 11, Glass, China, and Earthenware.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Hosiery, Blankets, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Oats, Corks, Champagne, &c.

A NEAT WAY OF GETTING OUT OF A DIFFICULTY.—It is generally admitted by the politicians and Press of England that Mr. Childers, as First Lord of the Admiralty, was not "the right man in the right place." Mr. Read, the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, was induced, if not compelled, to resign the position in consequence of the treatment of this *embryo* son of Neptune, and, in a crashing letter to the *Times*, he clearly proves that the late First Lord not only declined his (Mr. Read's) offer to superintend the contracts entered into for building ships after the designs furnished by him, in which a large national expense was involved, but also that, fifteen months after, a Board of inquiry wished Mr. Read to do that which had been declined by Mr. Childers; but Mr. Read was not to be gulled. The contracts had been proceeded with, his designs had been in some cases altered, and, under the circumstances, he did not feel disposed to take the responsibility of such alterations, and therefore refused to accept the invitation of the Board. It will be in the recollection of the readers of the *Herald* that Sir Spencer Robinson, the Controller of the Navy, was dismissed by Mr. Childers, for what does not seem very clear, and it appears that only the late First Lord could explain the matter. Let us see how this difficulty is for the present surmounted. We give it in the words of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 7:—"That the state of Mr. Childers's health should render it necessary for him to retire from the post of First Lord of the Admiralty is of course *a matter for regret*. It is, however, so unusual that a medical certificate should be published of the inability of a member of her Majesty's Government to perform his duties that we may be permitted to point out that some sympathy is also due to Sir Spencer Robinson, under the circumstances stated in this certificate. It seems that Mr. Childers's medical advisers are satisfied he is 'better, will continue to improve, and will ultimately recover, by due rest;' at the same time they feel it imperative upon them 'to recommend him to retire from his public duties, and at the same time entirely to avoid the perusal of official papers or the discussion of official matters.' Under these circumstances it is difficult to see how he is to explain the course pursued with regard to the dismissal of Sir Spencer Robinson; yet, if we are to believe Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers alone is able to give the required explanation. In answer to Sir Spencer Robinson's letter of the 4th ultimo, in which he details the treatment he had received from Mr. Childers, and asks 'Whether a mere memorandum of disputed accuracy left by a person who for a few weeks has been unable to attend to business, is a sufficient cause for so grave a proceeding as his (Sir Spencer Robinson's) removal from office.' Mr. Gladstone states that he 'must reserve for him (Mr. Childers) the consideration of the statements contained in the latter portion of your letter of yesterday.' At this point Mr. Childers's medical advisers step in and forbid the 'perusal of official papers or the discussion of official matters.' This is rather hard on Sir Spencer Robinson, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone will at once see the necessity of carefully investigating the circumstances attending that officer's dismissal, and taking upon himself the responsibility he has cast on the shoulders of an irresponsible colleague."

THE POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

AN estimated return of the population of the colony of New South Wales, as taken on the 2nd April, 1871, under the census of 1871, has been prepared, and was yesterday laid on the table of the Assembly.

From this it appears that the population of West Sydney is 34,755; and the population of East Sydney, 39,461. The sexes are nearly equal in West Sydney, and there are nearly 2000 more females than males in East Sydney. The total population of the city is 75,945—38,142 males, and 37,803 females. The population of the suburbs is—

Balmain	6,836
Newtown	5,669
Glebe	5,714
Redfern and Botany	12,045
Paddington	11,410
Concord	3,506
St. George	8,437
St. Leonards	5,193
Total	58,810

Males, 28,555; Females, 30,255.

Sydney	75,945
Suburbs	58,810
Country districts	366,825
Total	501,580

This 501,580, exclusive of aborigines, is estimated as the total population of the colony on the 2nd April last. The increase of population in the 10 years is—in Sydney, 19,105, or over 33½ per cent.; and in the suburban districts, 21,967, or over 59⅓ per cent. As the returns have not yet been received from Bourke and Walgett, a similar calculation is not made in regard to the country districts.

The proximate returns from the Registry districts are thus enumerated:—

Sydney	75,945	Moama	914
Balmain	6,836	Molong	3,097
Newtown	5,669	Moulamein	557
Glebe	5,714	Morpeth	3,289
Redfern and Botany	12,045	Mudgee	11,895
Paddington	11,410	Murrurundi	4,143
Concord	3,506	Muswelbrook	3,615
St. George	8,437	Merton	—
St. Leonards	5,193	Newcastle	18,665
Albury	9,195	Nundle	2,067
Armidale	9,763	Orange	7,598
Balranald	591	Parramatta	11,560
Bathurst	16,826	Paterson	2,870
Bega	2,663	Patrick's Plains	6,718
Berrima	4,558	Penrith	4,650
Binalong	3,857	Picton	2,209
Bombala	2,859	Port Macquarie	2,132
Braidwood	11,620	Port Stephens	2,659
Brisbane Water	2,592	Queanbeyan	4,662
Breulee	3,731	Raymond Terrace	3,040
Camden	4,035	Richmond	3,094
Campbelltown	1,873	Richmond River	4,541
Carcoar	6,410	Ryde	2,885
Cowra	1,368	Rylston	2,133
Cassilis	2,847	Scone	3,794
Clarence Town	1,000	Shoalhaven	4,440
Cooma	4,384	Sofala	2,826
Coonabarabran	2,184	Tambaroora	2,858
Deniliquin	2,715	Tamworth	6,806
Dubbo	4,250	Tenterfield	2,357
Dungog	1,950	Tumut	3,315
Eden	1,214	Tweed River	447
Forbes	6,761	Ulladulla	1,652
Goulburn	13,720	Wagga Wagga	5,860
Grafton	8,954	Warialda	3,546
Gundagai	4,750	Wee Waa	1,701
Hartley	5,170	Wellingrove	2,551
Hay	3,648	Wellington	3,343
Inverell	2,358	Wentworth	1,202
Kiama	5,759	Windsor	4,929
Liverpool	3,504	Wollombi	1,952
M'Donald River	623	Wollongong	5,698
Macleay River	4,977	Yass	6,600
Maitland	13,642	Young	6,132
Manning River	5,170		
Menindie	1,183	Total	498,380

Males, 272,902; Females, 225,478.

It is estimated that the population of Walgett is about 1200, and of Bourke 2000, which makes the grand total (exclusive of aborigines) of 501,580.

It is presumed that in those sparsely-populated portions of the colony there must have been more persons omitted than usual on the occasion of taking a census, seeing that this census was taken during a time of floods.

BERRIMA.

DINNER TO MR. JAMES POWELL.

IT having become known that Mr. James Powell, an old and much respected resident of Berrima, had determined to remove to Sydney, the principal residents of the district, assembled at a public meeting, resolved to express in a decided manner (previous to his departure from amongst them), the high esteem in which he has always been held by his friends and neighbours, and accordingly invited him to a public dinner on Thursday last, the 25th instant.

Although the rain poured without intermission throughout the day, rendering the roads almost impassable, yet in order to testify their respect and esteem for their friend, not fewer than forty gentlemen from all parts of the district made their way into Berrima, where they sat down to a sumptuous repast in the long room of the Crown Hotel.

The chair was taken by Mr. John Morrice, M.L.A., on whose right sat the guest of the evening. The vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Badgery, senior, J.P. On the left of the chair sat the Rev. D. Maguinn, and on the right of the guest the Rev. J. S. Hassall, who said grace. On the removal of the cloth—after ample justice had been done to the good things provided—the health of her Majesty the Queen was drunk with the usual loyal enthusiasm.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the health of his Excellency the Governor, congratulated the colonists in having a nobleman amongst them who exerted himself in everything for the public welfare. As Lord Belmore lived at Throsby Park for part of the year they could all appreciate his liberality, whenever any good thing was required to be done for the neighbourhood. The toast was warmly received by the company.

The next toast was that of the "guest of the evening." Mr. MORRICE, in proposing it, said he never felt greater pleasure than he did on that occasion, when he saw so many assembled to do honour to an old and faithful friend. Although very unwell, and under medical treatment for the last two months past, he felt he could not remain away when he had such an opportunity of showing his respect for his friend Mr. Powell. He had known Mr. Powell for nearly thirty years. They had many business transactions with one another during that long period, and both had received good turns from one another, which had established a kindly feeling he hoped would last whilst life remained. During that lengthened period Mr. Powell had, in a great measure, conduced to the present state of advancement in the district; and to many, very many, had he extended a helping hand. Many that were now prosperous settlers had to thank Mr. Powell for assistance and advice in their time of need. He (Mr. Powell) had always been foremost in establishing institutions for the benefit of the community; if a church or school—no matter what denomination—was required, he forwarded it with a ready energy that could never be forgotten. Mr. Powell had risen from the ranks of labour to his present position of wealth and standing by an industry and truthfulness which had overcome all obstacles—such as was usually the source of success; and by his talent for business, combined with sterling honesty and kindness, he had worked out a name for himself in the history of their district. Success in life had been his aim; and, that he had nobly attained it, that demonstration would serve to show.

The toast was received with enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. POWELL, in reply, said that he had much pleasure in rising to return his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kind manner in which they had honoured him that evening as their guest. He had also to make his special acknowledgments to his friends who had come there from a long distance, braving the inclemency of the weather, many of them being far from well. He must confess he felt somewhat embarrassed in his character as a guest, having, for twenty-four years past, taken an active part in all such demonstrations, but never expecting it to come to his turn to receive such an honour. Although leaving the district for the present, he hoped to spend much of his time amongst them. As they were all aware, he had brought up a large family there; some of whom were there with them, and some under the sod, and this with the large interest he had in it, must ever make the very name of the district of Berrima dear to his heart. (Cheers.) Time had altered his circumstances, but he was still unchanged. He saw many of his old and esteemed friends around the table, who, like himself, had large families, and who, doubtless, had an earnest desire for the welfare of their children. It had been his ambition, for some years past, to place his son in the position he now held, and he trusted that that night might always be an encouragement to him, showing him that if he would follow his father's footsteps he might look forward to being placed in the same proud position as that in which he (Mr. Powell) stood that night. Again he begged to thank them for the honour he had received at their hands.

The remaining toasts were "The Ladies—especially Mrs. Powell;" and "The Stewards—Mr. J. Bray, J.P., and Messrs. Williamson, Small, and Matthews." The company was successively addressed by Mr. Henry Badgery, sen., J.P., Mr. Charles Nicholson, J.P., Mr. William Cordeaux, J.P., the Rev. J. S. Hassall, and others. The company wished Mr. Powell good-bye, and broke up after a very pleasant evening, with the single drawback of an inevitable regret.

A TERRIBLE narrative is given in the latest Burmah papers. The ship Nouvelle Penelope lately left Macao with a large cargo of coolies. Soon after leaving port the coolies mutinied, murdered the captain, officers, and crew; ran the vessel ashore, made their way back to Macao, and there re-engaged on board other vessels. One of these was the Hankow, which soon sailed with 550 coolies on board. When five days out these attempted to mutiny and murder the officers; but, after a fierce fight, the villains were driven back to the forecastle, where they set fire to the ship. The captain and officers managed to get out the boat, and left the burning vessel. Meanwhile the British ship Jounpore came in sight, and took off about one hundred coolies; but to have saved more would have imperilled their own safety, so some 400 were left behind to their terrible fate.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	862	0	5
Gin	241	3	7
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	3	2	6
Whisky	63	3	2
Rum	474	19	9
Perfumed spirits	0	5	0
Wine	89	11	9
Tobacco and snuff	143	4	6
Tea	20	5	0
Coffee and chicory	63	18	6
Sugar (unrefined)	75	0	0
Opium	115	17	6
Pilotage	7	19	8
New duties	219	10	0
Ad valorem	291	6	8
Total	£2686	8	0

The Celia Marie, from Bourbon, with 16,195 bags sugar; the Mina, from Manila, with sugar and cordage; and the Rajah, from London, with a general cargo, valued at £11,300, arrived to-day. The other foreign arrivals since departure of the overland mail have been the Christiana Thompson and Warwick, from London; Mimi, from Mayotte; Castlehow, from Honolulu; Galilee, from Java; and Annie Marie, from Mauritius, with sugar. The Commissary, from London, is also reported on th coast.

The money market has been without change since date of last summary; exchange on England remains at 1 per cent. premium for bills at 60 days sight. Capital is offering very freely for suitable investment, and the stock and share market h assumed a firmer tone. Bank stock is in demand at advanced rates. Commercial and New South Wales are 10s. dearer, City have advanced 2s. 6d., Joint Stock 5s. Debentures are very scarce, and command full quotations.

We understand that the Postmaster-General has arranged that after the departure of the Wonga Wonga the direct mail for San Francisco will be made up here and at London every fourth Saturday at noon. The mail, which leaves to-morrow, will be the largest ever transmitted from Australia by the Pacific route. The Post Office authorities of Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and Queensland have all availed themselves of the opportunity to forward mails for America, England, Fiji, and the Sandwich Islands.

Messrs. Raynes, Treeve, and Co. report the following sales of freehold property, at public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, this day:—The shop and dwelling-house, No. 33, South Head Road (adjoining the grocery store recently purchased by Mr. Mulrooney), for £1540—Mr. Williams, purchaser; No. 31, adjoining, in the occupation of Mr. Johnstone, £1590—Mr. Board, purchaser; two 2-story dwelling-houses, Little Brisbane-street, £600; dwelling-house, No. 49, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, £660—Mr. Chapman, purchaser; block of six houses, each containing 2 rooms, off Sussex-street, £680; 99 years' lease of 2 allotments land, 80 feet frontage Glebe Point Road, at £20 5s. per annum—Mr. Walker, lessee. The attendance was good, and the biddings for the South Head Road property were spirited.

THE EXPORT MARKETS.—The offerings of wool at public sales held since departure of the overland mail on the 18th instant have been of a most unimportant character, such as ends of clips and fellmongers' lots. Any parcels worthy of competition realised prices fully equal to those ruling earlier in the month. Very little of the last clip now remains for export, as shipments to date are nearly 3000 bales in excess of those for the corresponding portion of the previous season. Sheepskins are slightly dearer and in demand. Tallow is depressed, as scarcity of tonnage prevents shippers operating, and almost all the large lots offered at the weekly sales have been passed at reserves. The value of hides is well supported by local demands, though at last week's sales the extreme prices paid at preceding sales were not obtainable. The British Flag was the only clearance for London during the past fortnight. Her cargo consists of:—3911 bales wool, 28 bales cotton, 81 bales leather, 500 casks tallow, 532 casks cocoanut oil, 396 packages copra, 200 casks butter, 942 cases preserved meat, 5819 pieces copper, 868 hides, and sundries. The Agnes Rose, having completed engagements, will sail on Saturday, leaving the Kosciusco to follow in a few days. The Winefred, Windsor Castle, Warwick, and Christiana Thompson are on the berth to follow. The R.M.S. Wonga Wonga takes a few small shipments of merchandise for Fiji and Honolulu. The Allahabad, with 1650 tons coal, and the Doune Castle, with 1250 tons, have been the only departures for California during the past four weeks. The Rebecca Jane, Thomas Stowe, and River Lune, chartered to load, will take about 2000 tons. There are large orders in the market unsupplied from want of tonnage.

THE IMPORT MARKETS.—The weather lately has been so inclement that the transmission of country supplies has been prevented and town trade much interfered with. Considerable increases to stocks have arrived recently, and in the present dull season must tend to keep down prices. The principal change in quotations has been in sugars, which have receded in value, owing to heavy arrivals. The official return of stocks in bond on Saturday last exhibits a slight decrease in almost every article, but as the list does not include any portions of the cargoes already mentioned, it does not afford much information as to what there is here at date. The principal items in the Government returns are—Rum, 135,947 gallons; brandy, 200,095 gallons; geneva, 198,309 gallons; wine, 119,694 gallons; manufactured tobacco, 642,907 lbs.; leaf, 63,929 lbs.; cigars, 13,568 lbs.; tea, 1,005,189 lbs.; sugar, 3944 tons 18 cwt.

AMERICAN GOODS.—Since writing per mail steamer on the 4th instant, no direct shipments have come to hand. The Tuck Sing, overdue from New York, will bring sufficient to supply trade requirements, which are not by any means large. Axes are not over plentiful; Collins's assorted weights are worth £4 per dozen; Sharp's or Simmonds's, £3 5s.; other items of hardware, 10 to 25 per cent. advance on invoice. Fish is in supply, and prices hardly so firm. A shipment of Oregon salmon, in bulk, offered at auction yesterday, was passed without a bid, and will probably go on to Melbourne, where it is free of duty. Preserved, in 1-lb. tins, is not worth more than 8s. 6d. to 9s.; 1-lb. lobsters bring 10s. to 10s. 6d.; oysters dull at 8s. 6d. to 9s. There have been steady sales of kerosene at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. for American, and 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d for retailers' lots of Western brand (colonial). Lumber is rather scarce; shelving is quoted at 16s.; tongued and grooved, £1 1s. to £1 2s.; Oregon deals, 12s. to 13s. Naval stores have met more inquiry. Rosin is selling at £10 10s. to £11 10s. per ton; pitch, 25s. to 26s. per barrel. Tobacco quiet, but firm at former rates. The Christiana Thompson brought 14,500 lbs. of twist.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Associated Press telegrams received from the southern colonies to-day show a weaker market. Flour has fallen 10s. per ton at Melbourne, and 5s. 11d. is the best price obtainable for wheat at Port Adelaide. The receipts at this port, for some time past, have been heavy, but as the bulk came to millers' orders, prices have not showed any change, and the present tendency of this market is to higher values. We quote flour at £16 to £17—7.68 to 8.16 dollars per barrel. Sales of Adelaide wheat have been made at 6s. 10½d. per bushel, net cash, from ship's side—7s. per bushel equal to 2.80 dollars per cental from store is the closing quotation. Shipments of New Zealand wheat changed hands at 5s. 9d. to 6s.—2.30 to 2.40 dollars per cental. Victoria is expected to require to import over 40,000 tons before next harvest, and we shall require nearly 10,000 tons in excess of present stocks. This quantity is at present available in South Australia, and will supply colonial demands, unless very high prices in England direct shipments in that direction.

BUILDING MATERIALS. — Colonial lumber is fully supplied; Baltic deals dull at 4d. Slates quiet at £11 to £11 10s. for Countess. Cement, 15s. to 16s. 6d.

COFFEE.—Little doing. Plantation nominal at 8½d. to 9d.; Manila, 6d. to 6½d.; Java, 7d. to 7½d.

CANDLES.—10½d. is a full value for best full weights; inferior are offering at 9½d. to 10d.; light weights, 8½d. to 9d.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A very superior shipment of caustic soda was placed this week at over £20 per ton; carbonate soda is quoted at £14; soda ash, £17; flour sulphur, £18 to £20; saltpetre, 4d. per lb.

DRIED FRUITS.—Currants have been in demand at 6d. to 6½d. for parcels on the spot. The Rajah brings a good sized shipment, and also muscatel raisins, of which the market is rather bare. Sultanas are worth 8d. to 9d., Elemé, 7d.; Cape, 4½d. to 5d.

DUNDEE GOODS.—Without change. Cornsacks quotable at 12s.; gunnies, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; woolpacks, 3s. 9d.; woolbagging, 5½d. to 6½d.

FISH.—Sardines continue salable at 7s. for quarters, 12s. 9d. for halves; other descriptions very dull.

HOPS.—English move slowly at 8d. to 1s. 6d. according to age and sample. New Tasmanian at 9d. are more readily placed.

LIQUORS.—Bulk ale has been in request at former rates. The Rajah brings a large shipment of Joule's, which has been out of stock. A considerable quantity was sold to arrive at £7 10s. to £7 15s., and the same price has been paid for Marrian's. Small lines sold up to £8. Berry's and Bass's No. 3 are quoted at £7, other good second brands £6 5s. to £6 15s. Bottled is not in much demand, 9s. to 9s. 6d. has been paid for best, and 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. for good second class. Porter in glass is firm at 10s. for Edwards's, 9s. 3d. for Blood's, and 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. for less favourite brands. Brandies remain firm at the advance reported last mail; Martell's and Hennessy in wood is held at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d., Hennessy's case at 29s. 6d., Martell's, Arbouin Marett's and Sazerac, at 26s. to 27s. Geneva, rather dull at from 8s. to 15s., according to contents. Rum is without alteration; best 30 o.p. is valued at 4s.; inferior qualities, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. Whisky, nominal. There is very little doing in wines except champagne, which is scarce and dearer.

METALS.—Transactions in good Scotch galvanized iron have taken place at £27; best English cannot be had under £29. Pig, dull at £4 15s. Tinplates, £1 13s. to £2 5s. Sheet lead, £26 10s. to £27.

OILS.—Linseed, in bulk, commands 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; in drums, 4s. 9d. to 5s. Colza is rather scarce at 5s. 6d. for drums, and 4s. 9d. for wood.

OILMEN'S STORES, &c.—The demand has been confined to small lots for trade purposes at former prices. Provisions are scarcely so firm; prime bacon and hams have been sold at 1s. 1d., cheese 9d. to 1s.

RICE.—Considerable quantities of inferior Chinese sorts are on hand, but of other qualities there is not a great stock. The Helen Malcolm, now on her way from Melbourne, brings part of her original cargo of Patna. This description and dressed Java find buyers at £23 to £24.

SUGAR.—Forced sales have caused prices to give way. A shipment from Honolulu, offered at auction yesterday, was only partially sold, at £28 5s. to £33 for refining and low grocery sorts. Part of the Annie Marie's cargo of Mauritius was placed at £36 10s. to £38 for fine counters and yellow crystals. The balance will be offered by Messrs. Stubbs and Co., to-morrow (Thursday). At Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale to-day, about 3500 bags of Mauritius counters and crystals were taken at £34 10s. to £39 10s.

TEA.—Market stagnant and without signs of improvement. Nothing further has transpired respecting the cargo of the Lady Belmore, save that private advices from China report that it is for Sydney.

We have Adelaide papers to the 20th. The *Register's* mail summary contains the following remarks upon the breadstuffs market:—

The month's business has been very active in breadstuffs, and the quantity that has changed hands cannot have fallen far short of a quarter million of bushels. Quotations have moved up with the demand, and they stand at fully 6d higher than last mail. During the month the Racer, Cœur de Lion, and Malleny have sailed for England with breadstuffs. Since our last summary the Government statistics concerning the year's yield have been published, but, to the surprise of most people, they do not come anything near the expectations that were entertained as to the results of the harvest. The general average, instead of being from 13 to 15 bushels per acre, according to Mr. Boothby's figures, only reaches 11½ bushels per acre. The result of this has been to reduce our exportable surplus from an anticipated 130,000 to 110,000 tons. The serious difference between what was prognosticated and what is set down as the actual returns has led many to doubt the accuracy of the Government statistics, and to think that more farmers than usual have this year withheld information as to their crops. Despite, however, the fact that our anticipations have not been realised, we have for export a larger quantity than we have ever had during any one year. Our shipments to the present time have been something like 50,000 tons, so that there is still a balance of 60,000 tons available for exportation. The exports of flour and wheat from Port Adelaide during the four weeks ended May 13 have been as follows:—

Destination.	Flour. Tons.	Flour. £	Wheat. Qrs.	Wheat. £
London	67½	800	3,983	7,700
Liverpool	101	1,348	4,384	9,038
Western Australia	8	101	2½	6
Victoria	504	7,115	4,800	10,716
New South Wales	1,224½	16,578	1,529	3,324
Brisbane	985	13,922	—	—
New Caledonia	354	4,920	—	—
New Zealand	—	—	2,000	3,450
Total	3,244	44,784	16,697½	34,184

The official returns do not contain any information respecting the countries to which cereals are exported from the outports of the colony. It appears, however, from such returns that the entire exports of wheat and flour from the colony from January 1st to May 13th have been 51,890 tons, the estimated value being £608,078 13s. 6d.

Wheat.—Last mail we had to report a very dull month's trade, but this month we have to record great briskness. The transactions every week have been large, and there has been an increasing firmness in the market up to within the past two days. When we wrote on April 24, business was very dull, owing to an absence of orders from the other colonies. Two or three days afterwards, however, things revived, and several parcels changed hands at from 9s 2d to 9s 3½d per cental, or 5s 6d to 5s 7d per bushel. In the following week the demand greatly augmented, and prices advanced some 2d to 3d per bushel, quotations closing at 5s 9½d per bushel for deliveries at the Port. The arrival of the mail on Thursday, May 11, still further strengthened the market, and led our neighbours to enlarge their limits, and to be more urgent in their demands. Accordingly rates rose from 5s 9½d to 6s per bushel, at which some large lots were quitted. The week's negotiations have reached as high as 6s 1d; but on Wednesday the market received a check through the withdrawal or cessation of orders, and prices have receded to 10s to 10s 1d per cental, or 6s to 6s 0½d per bushel, delivered at the Port. Since Wednesday no transactions worthy of note have occurred. Flour: The article has shared in the improvement which has characterised the market for wheat. Sales of country flour were made at the beginning of the month at £12 10s per ton, then at £12 15s and £13 per ton, and more recently at £14 and £14 10s per ton. Town brands have changed hands at £14, £14 10s, and £15 per ton. Quotations now stand—For country flour, 14s 6d per cental, or £14 10s per ton; for town flour, 15s to 15s 6d per cental, or £15 to £15 10s per ton.

WORMS IN SHEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In last Saturday's issue of your paper I was pleased to see Mr. Krefft correct the mistake relative to the position of the head and caudal extremity of the Amphistoma found in the rumen of the sheep; and again, in Monday's issue, he takes exception to my naming this worm "Amphistoma Conicum," and will persist in his former statement that it is a larva of a higher animal.

At the present moment I have one of the conical-shaped worms before me, prepared as a micro-specimen. This worm, when pressed out, is fully half-an-inch in length, and near the caudal extremity about one-eighth of an inch in breadth. Its eggs are oval, a little larger at one end, and contains oil cells and granular matter. From the fact that this worm contains eggs, Mr. Krefft ought to be satisfied that it is a sexually mature animal, and not a larva. The ventral cupper, as he terms it, is the true ovarian aperture, and not an organ of locomotion, as Mr. Krefft will have it; and if Mr. Krefft will again examine it, he will find that in this aperture two minute canals terminate; and if it is a properly prepared specimen, he will see protruding a minute cylindrical apparatus, or lemniscus, supposed to be the male organ. The two canals are more like the folds of the skin when first observed; but with a good microscope, these canals can be traced to their respective parts—viz., the testes and uterine canal.

By carefully adjusting the microscope he will be able to bring into focus the minute tubercles of the skin, although, to the naked eye, the skin appears smooth, and on again focusing a little deeper, the water vascular system so beautifully portrayed by Blanchard becomes visible.

The caudal sucker, or acetabulum (as some writers term it), is about three times the size of the oral sucker. The caudal sucker is its anchoring apparatus, and the aperture is large enough to take in one of the spines of the rumen of the sheep, to which it is attached whilst feeding.

I think Mr. Krefft speaks rather strongly in the following sentence:—"I grant that Rudolphi's system has been improved upon during the last fifty years, still, as his classification is adopted by the best authors, and as the whole tribe or family of Pendularia (to which Amphistoma and Distoma belong), are considered as nothing but larvæ of superior animals, it stands to reason that Dr. Morris's dictum of a certain worm in my possession which the Doctor has never seen, taken from a sheep in Australia, being identical with a much larger worm infecting cattle in Europe, is hazardous in the extreme."

I have not seen Rudolphi's work, consequently cannot pass an opinion upon it, but I have seen Mr. Krefft's statements, and upon those I am at liberty to form an opinion. The family Planaria, misnamed Pendularia, are aquatic annelids, having from two to forty eyes of a brown or black colour, and only one orifice to their digestive system. The trematodes to which the amphistoma and distoma belong, are true entozoa, with "body soft, rounded, or flattened, head indistinct, with a suctorius foramen; generally one or more suctorious cavities, for adhesion in different parts of the body. Organs of both sexes in each individual." If Mr. Krefft still persists in his dictum that amphistoma and distoma are larvæ of higher animals, I can only repeat my former observation that when entozoa are found containing eggs we no longer hesitate in pronouncing them sexually mature.

With respect to my not having seen the worm in Mr. Krefft's possession, I think Mr. Krefft would consider me very dull indeed if I could not recognise the animal he so graphically described.

I feel very much for Mr. Krefft in not having time to form a collection of southern entozoa, as by forming such a collection he would not only benefit himself, but also the community; and I think a few lessons would soon enable him to distinguish between a sexually mature animal and a larva.

May 31. W. MORRIS.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PER WONGA WONGA (s.).

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The R. M. S. Wonga Wonga, after a special trip to Honolulu with the homeward mails, and completing her service on the route via Auckland, arrived in Port Jackson on the 23rd of May. Her dates were:—London (by cable), to April 17; San Francisco, April 17; Honolulu, April 23; and Auckland, May 18. The telegraphic news from Europe, though no later than that received by the mails via Suez, contained fuller details with regard to the state of France; the American news, however, was several days later than that received by the P. and O. Company's boats. The James Paterson (s.) arrived on May 11, from Auckland, bringing the Australian mails and passengers, which arrived there per steamship Nevada, from California. Her dates from Europe and New York were to April 7. The P. and O. Company's steamship Geelong arrived at King George's Sound on the 5th of May. On the 11th we received, via Adelaide, telegraphic news from England to April 17. The Geelong arrived here on the 15th of May.

The question of establishing a mail service with Europe, via Fiji, Honolulu, and California, has not yet been definitely settled; although there is now a much better prospect of a settlement than when the City of Melbourne (s.) left last month, on a pioneer trip. The Legislative Assembly debated the project put forward by Mr. Hall, on a motion moved by Mr. G. A. Lloyd. The importance of having mail communication with the islands and with America was fully pointed out by several hon. members. Mr. Lloyd moved that the House should vote £20,000 as a subsidy. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the Government, proposed an amendment, which was accepted by the House, and the following resolution was agreed to:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should be empowered to negotiate for the establishment of a steam postal service between Sydney and Liverpool, via San Francisco, provided that the mails be delivered both ways within forty-five days, and that the contributions of this colony do not exceed £15,000 per annum, nor the period more than five years." Mr. Parkes, as agent on behalf of Mr. Hall's line of steamers from Sydney to California, via Fiji and Honolulu, is pursuing his mission diligently. He visited Tasmania, where he had interviews with the Cabinet, and discussed his project very fully; but the Government have not promised a subsidy, owing to the state of the finances of the colony. He next visited Melbourne, and had interviews with the Government of Victoria. A subsidy was not promised, but the Government seem to have entertained his proposals very favourably. Our Melbourne correspondent writes:—"It is not to be expected that Victoria should commit herself to any projected service by this route, until the determination of the eastern colonies is known; but I believe I am safe in stating that of the various schemes which have come to us from Sydney and New Zealand, this one of Mr. Hall's is regarded by the Ministry, as well as by the Chamber of Commerce, as the one most entitled to consideration. It is not very probable, however, that any contract for a lengthened term would be entered into, seeing that it is quite likely we shall within the next two years have ships of quite a new order—from four hundred to four hundred and fifty feet in length—entering into competition for the service." Mr. Parkes also visited Adelaide. The South Australians are anxious that the P. and O. steamers should call at Glenelg, in the Gulf of St. Vincent, instead of at King George's Sound, thus saving the colony an expensive branch mail service. The Government informed Mr. Parkes that they were willing to bring his proposals before Parliament, if any assurance could be given that the eastern colonies would agree to their wishes respecting the landing of the Suez mails at Glenelg. There is a strong desire on the part of all the colonies to have a Californian mail service established. Some correspondence from the Hon. Henry Moore, Esq., agent for the P. and O. Company, and Mr. H. H. Hall, the advocate for the line of steamers via Honolulu to California, has lately been published as a Parliamentary paper. Mr. Moore reviews the different routes, and endeavours to show that they are all inferior to that by Suez. The Torres Straits route, he states, would be longer for Sydney by a week, and for Melbourne by ten days than the present, while the gain to Brisbane would only be three days. The Cape of Good Hope route he puts out of count as a postal line by reason of the difficulty in the way of making so long a voyage at an average speed of ten knots. The New Zealand and San Francisco route he shows has averaged fifty-eight days, and as to the Fiji route, he says it remains to be proved how far the calls at Brisbane, New Caledonia, and Fiji, in the place of Auckland, will affect the course of post. The geographical distance by the two routes being about the same, he does not anticipate any improvement by the change. The present contract via Suez provides for the delivery of the Marseilles letters in fifty days, and the P. and O. Co. with commendable punctuality have kept within the limits of their bargain, and have landed the mails in Sydney on an average of forty-nine days. It is calculated that the Brindisi route will make a saving of two days; but this line is not yet fully developed, and, by increasing the speed at sea to an average of ten knots, Mr. Moore states that the mails may be delivered in Sydney in forty-five days. Mr. Hall claims that he can do the same, and indeed that, in course of time, he will be able to improve upon that; for the railway journey from San Francisco to New York is to be reduced to five days, while the Cunard Company have lately constructed three large screw steamers which it is calculated will make the run between New York and Liverpool in eight days and a half. As to the expense of the two services now brought into rivalry, Mr. Moore states that for 1870 the charge against Sydney, inclusive of everything, amounted to £17,470, while the receipts from postages amounted to £7024, thus leaving us only £10,446 as the net cost of the service for the year. To this Mr. Hall replies that if exactly the same work had been done by him on his terms, we should have been gainers by more than £2000; and he makes it out in this way: his subsidy would have been £20,000, and the extra charges for the continental and Atlantic transit would have been £4075, while the receipts would have been £15,981, leaving a net charge to the colony of only £8091.

The anniversary of Queen's Birthday was celebrated with much enthusiasm. The principal event was the Volunteer review, at which there were 1800 men of all arms present. The Oddfellows opened their new hall. The members of the Cabinet, with many members of Parliament, went down the harbour to see the artillery practice, and witness a torpedo explosion.

The official abstract of the receipts and payments of the Treasury of New South Wales during the quarter ended 31st March, 1871, shows that the total receipts, including balances brought forward, were £645,605; and the total payments £496,747, leaving a balance of £148,858. The quarter's income, or revenue proper, was £176,644, an increase on the corresponding quarter of last year of £18,339, or 4 per cent.

During the three months ended March 31, 1871, the Australian summer, there were registered in the metropolitan division, comprising the city of Sydney and its eight suburbs, 1356 births and 514 deaths, giving to the population a natural increase of 842 souls. The births averaged about 15 a day, the deaths nearly 7 a day. Of the children born 709 were boys, 617 were girls. Of the persons who died 293 were males, 221 were females. The natural increase consisted therefore of 416 males and 426 females.

At Rawstone and Co.'s claim, Tambaroora, 355 tons of quartz yielded 981 ounces of gold.

His Excellency the Earl of Belmore held his annual levee at Government House, in honour of her Majesty's birthday, on the 22nd of May. Cards of entrée had been issued to members of the present and former Ministries, to the foreign Consuls, and to several gentlemen holding high official positions. The birthday ball was held at Government House on the evening of the 23rd.

Intelligence was received from England by the last mail which confirms an announcement made by Dr. Mueller, of Melbourne, that the Russian Government were about to dispatch a scientific expedition to Papua, or New Guinea. The steam corvette Witias, now on her passage from Russia, conveys the expedition in charge of Herr N. von Miklucho-Maclay. They are to spend seven or eight years in the Pacific, the first two being devoted to the complete examination and survey of New Guinea, a work which was only partially carried out by the Netherlands Scientific Commission in 1858, whose labours were confined to the south-west and northern coast districts, leaving the interior *terra incognita*. The recent rich discoveries of pearlshell on the coast, and the reported existence of gold there, are likely to induce some adventurous spirits to avail themselves of the protection offered by the presence of the Russian expedition to test the resources of the second largest island in the world.

The population of the city of Sydney, as shown by the census taken on the 2nd of April, is as follows:—36,171 males, 38,045 females; houseless poor, 12 males and 4 females; islands of Port Jackson, 61 males, 63 females; shipping in Port Jackson, 1203 males, 31 females; H.M.S. Clio, 261 males; French man-of-war Guichen, 86. Total, 75,945—an increase of 19,551 over the population as per census of 1861.

Sir Charles Nicholson has forwarded by the ship St. Mungo some interesting pre-historic remains for addition to the collection already contained in the Sydney University Museum.

The University of Gottingen has conferred on Mr. Woolls, of Parramatta, the degree of Ph.D. and Doctor of Philosophy and Master of the Liberal Arts, in consideration of the literary and scientific worth of his various publications on the Botany of Australia.

Metalliferous sand has been discovered between Clarence Town and Swan Bay. The presence of gold and tin is said to be distinctly indicated.

The Government have not yet submitted any scheme to the Legislative Assembly for railway extension, or for other means of improved communication with the interior. It has been rumoured that a proposition for an additional loan for railway purposes is to be made, but no official information respecting the intentions of the Government has been given to the public. The Western and Northern lines have not yet been completed to Bathurst and Murrurundi; and it has therefore been supposed that the Assembly will be asked only for an amount which may be necessary to continue the Southern line in the direction of Yass.

The heavy rains during the past month have occasioned floods in the Hawkesbury and Hunter districts. In the Araluen Valley, the gold miners have suffered severe losses, most of the claims were filled in, and until relief was sent, many persons suffered great privations and hardship.

A considerable improvement in the yield of our goldfields is noticeable in the escort returns for last month. The total quantity received was 24,966 oz., or nearly double the receipts for April, 1870. The late floods will, to some extent, reduce the yield for the present month; but this may be compensated for by the return from the recently discovered gold-field at Gulgong, which promises to be one of the best opened for some years.

Tenders for £313,200 worth of New South Wales Government Treasury bills were opened a few days ago. The total amount tendered for was £1,020,000 at from £98 to £100 1s. 1d. The loan was placed in three sums—£143,200 at £100 0s. 5d., £100,000 at £100 0s. 9d., and £100,000 at £100 1s. 1d., with fifteen days' interest added in each case.

His Excellency the Earl of Belmore has presented to the Senate of the Sydney University the sum of £300 to found an annual gold medal, to be given to the graduates or undergraduates for proficiency in geology and chemistry, with special reference to agriculture.

The A. S. N. Company's steamship Auckland was wrecked during the night of the 26th ultimo, on a reef some forty miles south-west of Cape Howe, whilst on her passage from Melbourne to Sydney. The crew and passengers were rescued by the steamer Macedon.

The Military and Naval Forces Regulation Bill—a measure to provide for the raising of a permanent force—has received the assent of his Excellency the Governor, and Parliament has voted the sum of £10,000 to enable the Government to carry out the scheme.

VICTORIA.

The anniversary of the Queen's birthday was celebrated with the accustomed loyalty of the people of Melbourne, who kept high holiday on the occasion. The shops, warehouses, banks, offices, and workrooms of the city were closed, and the day being fine almost every one sallied forth to take what pleasure offered. From the Governor's levee in the forenoon to the Masonic ball at night was one round of holiday keeping, the only drawback to which was a fatal accident at the Volunteer review.

According to statistics recently published by the Registrar-General, it appears that at the end of the last quarter there were 9,530,680 acres in occupation, of which 7,321,642 acres were purchased land. At the same date 909,015 acres were under cultivation, being an increase on the preceding year of 81,481 acres. But the yield was very much less—less not only as compared with the yield of the previous year, but less than that of any former year of which we have a record except the altogether exceptional year 1861. The wheat raised last year was only 2,870,409 bushels as against 5,697,056 in the year ended 31st March, 1870, although the area under that particular crop was only 4317 acres less. In oats there was a decrease of 1,524,398 bushels, although there was an increase in the area under that crop of 4518 acres. In barley there was a decrease of 149,423 bushels for a decrease of 8469 acres. In maize, too, there was a very considerable decrease of yield, and altogether the results of the year's farming operations are exceedingly unsatisfactory.

According to the Treasurer's financial statement, it is likely that the gross deficiency in the finances of the colony, if not provided for in some way, will amount to something like £350,000 at the end of June, 1872. He proposes to raise £300,000 by fresh taxation; £180,000 he hopes to get from increased Customs duties, and £120,000 from a land and property tax. He has eliminated from the old list of duties a few items which produced much irritation and little revenue, and has increased others which are supposed to have a protective tendency. The slops and soft goods, which paid 10 per cent. before, are promoted to 12½ per cent.; woollen piece goods, which paid nothing, are now to be subject to a 7½ per cent. duty; and some of the five per cents. are to be doubled. The principal items of increase are as follows:—Beer, 3d. per gallon; malt, 6d. per bushel; hops, 1d. per lb.; leaf tobacco, 6d. per lb.; rice, 6d. per cental. Oil and oilmen's stores are also slightly increased, and the excise duty on home-made spirits is to be raised from 6s. to 8s. per gallon.

After the 1st of July single letters in all towns are to be charged 1d., newspapers are to be sent for a ½d., and the postal cards are to be transmissible for 1d. to any part of the colony, packets under an ounce ½d.

The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce have unanimously recommended the subsidising of a Pacific postal service with England. The following is the resolution which has been passed by the chamber:—"That this committee would strongly urge upon the Government the advisability of subsidising a mail service to England via Fiji, Honolulu, San Francisco, and New York. That the subsidy should be granted to such line as offers the best guarantee as to time and efficiency, the time being limited to 48 days from Melbourne to England as a maximum, and that the dates of departure should be made to alternate with those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers. That this committee would suggest that preference should be given to such line as would make Melbourne the actual terminus, but would not propose to make his a *sine quâ non* of subsidising the service."

A permissive liquor bill has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly.

The Curator of Intestate Estates has property to the value of £30,000 at present in hand.

Captain Panter is appointed Commander of the Naval Forces in Victoria, and Captain Fullarton Commander of the Naval Reserve.

The total population of the colony is set down at—males, 400,700; females, 327,168, making the total of the sexes 728,868. Of these there are 17,705 Chinese, of which only 36 are females. The number of aborigines is 516 males and 343 females. The number of inhabited dwellings amount to 150,431; uninhabited, 8952; places building, 1139; or a gross total of buildings, occupied, unoccupied, and in course of erection, 160,522.

The Mint buildings are completed, and the fixing of the machinery will be commenced immediately.

The ship Somersetshire, which arrived from England a few days ago, had four cases of smallpox on board; the last case was only a week before arrival. The doctor and passengers have been landed at the Sanatorium.

A gigantic scheme has been projected for establishing a connection by canal between the Northern and Western portions of the colony. The projectors say they are ready to form a company for carrying it out if the Government will promise them a subsidy in land proportioned to the importance and magnitude of the undertaking.

At the Review, on Queen's Birthday, 3195 Volunteers were present. A sad accident occurred at the close of the Review. A mine was exploded, by which corporal Alexander, of the Engineer Corps, was killed. Alexander, it appears, gave the signal to fire the mine, and before he could get out of the way he was blown a hundred yards into the air. The body was seen in the air by the spectators, who imagined it to be a dummy, and his Excellency's private secretary remarked that it was a capital idea to show the effect of exploding a mine. An hour elapsed before the sad reality was known. The body was found in the river, much mutilated. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and child. The Volunteer Engineers' Ball was postponed in consequence.

The Pharos has returned from a survey of the coast. Captain Fullarton thinks the vicinity of Gabo Island could be made as good a harbour as any on the coast.

QUEENSLAND.

There has been great excitement amongst the Brisbane people lately, on the subject of railway extension from Ipswich to Brisbane, and to other parts of the colony. Open air meetings have been held in Brisbane and other townships. While the meeting at Brisbane was being held, the shops and other business establishments were closed. The meeting resolved to petition Parliament to extend the Northern and Southern lines. On the occasion of a railway debate in the Assembly the galleries were crowded. Mr. Scott's amendment for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the railway to the North was carried by 16 to 15. The Opposition left the House in a body, amid the cheers of the strangers. It is expected that this subject is shelved for the session, and the supporters of immediate railway extension intend to obstruct public business. The agitation for railway extension is increasing in intensity.

Sub-inspector Gilmour, who went out the other day to Cooper's Creek, and found some human remains, which were conjectured to be those of some of Leichhardt's party, if not of the explorer himself, has been instructed by the Government to make further inquiry. The remains found have reached Brisbane, and have been submitted to the examination of three of our medicos, who all agree that the bones were those of a human being, but whether of a white or black they could not tell. The quantity of fragments was very scant, and it was opined by some of the medical men that the bones were those of a much younger person than any one known to be attached to Leichhardt's party. The bones are still under scientific examination, and Mr. Palmer has promised further information, if any should be obtainable.

The Victorian Government have refused to co-operate with the Queensland Government in opening up a mail service with Batavia by means of the steamship Governor Blackall.

A report has just been published, bearing date 31st March, from Mr. F. L. Jardine, the Police Magistrate at the Cape York settlement. It refers principally to the efforts being made by Mr. Chester and others to establish friendly relations with the natives of New Guinea and neighbouring islands—an endeavour which seems to be seriously interfered with by the conduct of some of the Kanakas employed in the pearl fishery. Mr. Jardine reports that the principal event of the first three months of the year was the desertion of six of the native troopers, four of whom had been previously convicted on charges of robbery under arms.

The number of sheep in the colony is 7,683,100. In July 1869 there were 8,594,105. The decrease is the joint result of drought and flood.

The report of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1870, as presented to Parliament, is rather a suggestive document. Although vacant Crown lands were procurable at 5s. per square mile of available area, under the Pastoral *Leases Act* of 1869—instead of 10s per square mile, as under the Act of 1863—not more than twenty-four new runs were licensed during 1870. The Commissioner accounts for this by stating that a very large proportion of the area which had been applied for as new runs up to 1866 had been forfeited, and was not available for occupation under the existing law without having been submitted to auction; and he recommends that the rent on new runs should be reduced to 2s. 6d. per square mile on the gross area (instead of the available country only), so as to encourage settlement and occupation.

During the session of 1869 a select committee was appointed to inquire into the constitution, practice, procedure, &c., of the Supreme Court, and a large amount of evidence was taken, but no report was brought up, as the inquiry remained incomplete at the close of the session. On the motion of Mr. Walsh, this committee has been reappointed, with power to incorporate with their proceedings the result of their previous labours, and it is probable that the Government will suspend the introduction of the promised measure for the appointment of a third Judge until the investigation is complete.

Queensland, says our correspondent, promises to be represented in a most beggarly manner at the International Exhibition of 1871, and it is not unlikely that many other colonies will find themselves in the same position. The requirements set forth in the regulations issued by the Commissioners at home are deterrent, and the scope of the Exhibition is too limited to allow even the most advanced among the British colonies much chance in a competitive race with long-settled States and nations who can count centuries of history. It would be far preferable that the name of any of the Queen's dependencies should be absent from the list of exhibitors than to have a colony like ours represented solely by an "inlaid writing case." A local commission was appointed, and its members were not sparing of effort, but the aforesaid regulations effectually quashed any prospect of success.

The Legislative Assembly by a majority of 16 to 12, have agreed to the following resolution:—"1. That it is expedient to provide adequate compensation to members of the Assembly for loss of time and expenses incurred as representatives. 2. That a bill be brought in to provide compensation, at the rate of   per annum, for every member, from the commencement of the ensuing session of the Legislature, and that members shall not be at liberty to renounce such compensation as may be determined."

At the instance of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, a bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly a few days ago, by Mr. Bramston (the Attorney-General), which, under the mild guise of a "Mercantile Act Amendment Bill," would have had a serious effect upon commercial transactions. It proposed to enact that no person in business should be permitted to give an effective bill of sale to a creditor without first filing in the Supreme Court a list of his creditors, with the amount due to each, and the person taking the bill of sale was to be held liable for all the debts claimable by other creditors. A warm and general opposition was made to the bill, and the motion for its second reading was negatived without a division.

The following statement shows the position of the sugar industry in the colony:—Land under cane in 1870, 4908½ acres; acres under cane crushed in 1870, 2188 acres; sugar produced in 1869, 1490 tons; ditto ditto in 1870, 2851½ tons; molasses produced in 1869, 137,598 gallons; ditto ditto in 1870, 177,656 gallons; rum distilled in 1869, 74,483 gallons; ditto ditto in 1870, 124,665 gallons; sugar mills in 1870, 39; distilleries in 1870, 10.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The revenue for the quarter ended 31st March is £172,600, showing a very marked improvement on Customs, railways, and land sales.

The Government received late telegrams from the Agent-General, stating that an agreement with the Australian Telegraph Company was concluded, and would be forwarded by the April mail for ratification.

A rough estimate of the census shows the present population to be 185,000;—95,000 males, and 90,000 females. The population of Adelaide is 27,200.

The Anglican Synod have passed a resolution appointing an Education Board of six clergymen and six laymen, for the purpose of devising and carrying out a scheme by which Church day-schools may be established and efficiently conducted.

We learn from the Hon. B. T. Finniss, who has recently returned to the colony as agent for the Anglo-Australian Telegraph Company at the Northern Territory, that the cable to connect Java with Port Darwin is now in course of construction, and will probably be completed in July. Two steamers have been chartered to convey it to Java, and its laying down is not expected to occupy more than six weeks, so that there is every probability that the Port Darwin end will be landed there before the close of November. Mr. Finniss will proceed shortly to the Northern Territory, in order to superintend the erection of suitable premises, and make the other needful arrangements for the reception of the cable.

The agricultural statistics published show an increase of acreage to the extent of 72,000 acres. The average yield is 11½ bushels to the acre. There is a surplus for export of 110,000 tons, of which 50,000 tons have already been sent away. For such a low average yield there is a large surplus, and some doubt is thrown on the accuracy of the statistics, as it is supposed many farmers have withheld information.

Mr. Goddard, the discoverer of the Barossa gold-field, reports the discovery of gold at Humbug Creek, and has handed in his claim for the reward.

The Congregational Union, by resolution, protest against the present order of precedence maintained at the Governor's levees, as far as the heads of religious bodies are concerned.

The annual session of the Adelaide Diocesan Synod (Church of England) was opened on the 16th of May, at St. Paul's Church, by the Bishop of Adelaide.

The number of Public Schools in the colony in 1870 was 300; the number of scholars on the roll, 15,108; with an average attendance of 11,967.

A German peace demonstration took place on Monday night last. Over 800 Germans were present. It was kept strictly private, and no English were admitted. It consisted of a concert, a play written for the occasion, a grand display of fireworks, and a ball.

TASMANIA.

No news of importance has been received from this colony during the past month. The first white woman who ever set foot in Tasmania was buried on Tuesday, 16th May, in Hobart Town. When a girl of 17 years of age, the deceased landed at Risdon, in June, 1803, and died at Kingston the other day, aged 81 years. The Queen's Birthday was observed as a close holiday. A large meeting, presided over by the Mayor of Hobart Town, has been held, on the subject of remedies for intemperance. The effect of the proposition of the Colonial Treasurer, of Victoria, to increase the duty on jams from 1d. to 1½d. per lb., and on green fruits from 3d. to 6d. per bushel, has been (says a local paper) to thoroughly paralyse the fruit trade. The history of the colony during the month, so far as politics are concerned, is almost a blank; preparations for the new elections under the new Constitution Act and Electoral Act are going on; meanwhile the Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 12th September. The farmers in the midland districts are complaining of the rabbit nuisance; the animals have been shot and poisoned by hundreds, but still they appear to be increasing on all hands, demolishing the pasture in a wholesale manner. A meeting of landholders has been held to consider the best means to adopt for suppressing the nuisance, and it was decided to petition that Parliament might be assembled as early as possible to legislate on the subject. During the past month there has been some speculation amongst the people of the colony as to the probable result of inquiries that have been made to the Government, through the English Board of Emigration, on the part of the projectors of a scheme for colonising some portion of Tasmania with skilled and other labour on a large scale. The Government are furnishing all information possible with regard to the colony to the projectors of the scheme. Mount Wellington is covered with snow. The Hit or Miss Company, at Nine Mile Springs, crushed 60 tons, which yielded 100 oz.

SUMMARY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

May 28.—Christiana Thompson, ship, 1070, Murray, from the Start Point 106 days.
May 28.—Warwick, ship, 1005, Skinner, from the Downs 97 days.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

May 14.—Jubilee, ship, 765, Monkman, for London. Cargo: 2319 bales wool, 2116 bags silver and lead ore, 267 casks tallow, 2384 ingots copper, 35 cases treacle, 1056 sacks wheat, 285 sacks flour, 10 bales skins, 21 bales leather, 23 bags hair.

CLEARANCE.

May 27.—British Flag, ship, 1285, Mills, for London. Passenger—Mrs. Williams and child, Mr. Locknart. Cargo: 3910 bales 2 half-bales wool, 28 bales cotton, 4 bales skins, 81 bales leather, 10 bales 1 casks hide cuttings, 17 bales glue pieces, 396 bags copra, 500 casks tallow, 532 casks cocoanut oil, 200 casks butter, 1621 cakes 498 ingots copper, 807 bars iron, 200 bags quartz, 62 bales old rope and canvas, 10 millstones, 942 cases preserved meat, 868 hides, 6813 horns, 19,256 bones, 1 cases sundries.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

May 15.—Geelong (s.), 1200, Dundas, from Galle.
May 23.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 1000, Stewart, from Honolulu.
May 25.—Castlehow, barque, 400, Campbell, from Honolulu.
May 28.—Mimi, barque, 300, Randich, from Mayotte.
May 28.—Ann Marie, barque, 414, Maurice, from Mauritius.
May 30.—Galilee, brig, 220, Wood, from Batavia.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Shanghai.—May 17, Island City, barque, 411, Brown.
For Galle.—May 18, Avoca (s.), 1200, Farquhar.
For Hongkong.—May 18, Banda, barque, 482, Evans.
For Mauritius.—May 25, Melrose, barque, 287, Bell.
For San Francisco.—May 28, Rebecca Jane, brig, 300, Newton.

DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.

May 15.—A. T. Benfield, for Hongkong, with 1000 tons coal.
May 16.—Stranger, for Mauritius, with 365 tons coal.
May 17.—Pons Ælii, for Shanghai, with 640 tons coal.
May 20.—Reichstag, for Java, with 520 tons coal.
May 23.—Naiad, for Cheefoo, with 100 tons coal.
May 27.—Clara Hargraves, for Petropaulovski, with 600 tons coal.
May 29.—Chasseur, for Padang, with 457 tons coal.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

Norna, from London to New Zealand, May 11, latitude 19 S., longitude 109 1., 81 days out.

WRECKS.

Auckland.—The A. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Auckland, Captain Walker, ran on a reef, fifty miles S.W. of Cape Howe, on the morning of the 27th May, while on her passage from Melbourne to Sydney, and became a total wreck. Crew, passengers, and mails saved, and brought on by the s. s. Macedon.

Emma Paterson.—By the schooner Jessie Kelly, which arrived from New Caledonia on 24th May, we have received news of the wreck of the schooner Emma Paterson, Captain Edgar. She left Sydney on the 2nd April, and was lost on a coral reef thirty miles from Normanby, on the 25th, through her missing stays. Five of the crew left the wreck on the 27th in the whaleboat, and are supposed to have perished, as the boat was picked up near Normea, on the 5th May, full of water, with several fish, a human hand, and two feet in her. Captain Edgar was taken off the wreck by the schooner Bronzewing, which arrived at Noumea on the 9th May.

SHIPS' REPORTS.

Castlehow.—The Castlehow, barque, is from Honolulu, whence she sailed on the 17th April. She had fine winds and weather to the Equator, which was crossed in longitude 171·45 W. May 3, sighted the N. W. portion of the Fiji group; made Hunter's Island on the 9th instant, on which date it was noticed that from appearances a reef existed off the southern point of the island; made Howe's Island on 18th instant, and then encountered heavy gales from the eastward, attended with violent rain squalls. The barque Southern Cross was loading at Honolulu for Sydney, and would leave about the 30th April.

Christiana Thompson.—The Christiana Thompson, from London.—Landed pilot at the Start Point, February 11th; encountered strong westerly gales up to the 26th February; crossed the Equator on 12th March, in latitude 26 W., both trades were good; passed the meridian of the Cape on 9th April, 57 days out; after which experienced very light and baffling winds, four different times going right round the compass in 48 hours, light when westerly, and blowing hard at E.S.E. Then from 17th April to 12th May, 23 days, the wind blew constantly from E.S.E. to N.E., with almost constant dense fog; had very little bad weather throughout. Captain Murray states that he never had such winds during eighteen consecutive voyages, during all seasons, as this passage. From 12th May, 49·30 S., 122 E. had, for the first time, the usual winds down to the meridian of Cape Pillar, which was passed on May 18th; thence N. and N.W. prevailed since up to Tuesday last, with calms and clear weather; she ran down her easting between 40 S. and 50 S.

Lavinia.—The schooner Lavinia arrived on May 21st from the South Sea Islands, bringing a fair cargo of produce. She is last from St. Christoval (Solomon Islands), whence she sailed on the 18th April. After leaving she had light variable winds to this coast, which was made on the 13th May, at Moreton Island; since that date strong southerly winds have prevailed, with a very high disturbed sea. Several vessels were reported at the Group from Fiji seeking labour. The Woodlark, of Sydney, had been at St. Christoval. The Java, of New Bedford, thirty-eight months out, with 1013 barrels sperm, was spoken at the Duke of York Island on 24th January. While at New Britain the natives reported a white woman and child were ashore, upon which Captain Broadie persuaded one of the natives to go and fetch the infant, which he did, but would not come on board, although he came sufficiently close to allow of the child being recognised as being white. It was apparently about eighteen months old. Shortly afterwards, the natives pointed out the mother on the beach. There were several native women with her, but she was easily distinguished by the aid of a glass. No particulars could be obtained as to how she came on the island, but at Duke of York Island Captain Broadie and the master of the Java went on shore, and there found the bowsprit of a vessel, apparently of 600 tons, which had not been long exposed; and the natives of the latter island had a report that two women and a child had drifted ashore at New Britain on a raft or in a canoe.

Wonga Wonga.—The P. and N. Z. steamship Wonga Wonga arrived in harbour at 5 p.m. 23rd May, after another successful all-round voyage. Captain Stewart reports that the Wonga Wonga left Sydney at 10 p.m. 1st April, arrived in Auckland at 8 a.m. on 7th April; left again at 9.30 p.m. same day for Honolulu, arriving at that port on the afternoon of the 25th April, where she was detained three days until the arrival of the connecting steamer Ajax. The Wonga Wonga left Honolulu at 7 a.m. on the 29th April, and arrived in Auckland at 2 p.m. on the 16th May; left Auckland at 10 a.m. the 18th May, and arrived here as above. Had fresh southerly and easterly winds until the morning of the 23rd May, since then strong westerly winds. The Wonga Wonga has arrived after a voyage of 6000 miles as clean and smart as if off a trial trip, and no small credit is due to her officers for the beautiful order in which she has been brought into port.

Warwick.—The iron clipper ship Warwick sailed from London on the 18th February, and from the Downs on the 20th February. Had light S.W. winds down Channel; passed the Start March 1, experienced strong S.W. winds for several days afterwards. Crossed the Equator March 22 in longitude 28 W.; had very light S.E. trades; passed Cape of Good Hope April 18 in latitude 41 S.; had a continuation of N. and N.E. winds, with thick rainy weather and several terrific gales from the same quarter. Passed the S.E. point of Van Diemen's Land May 21; had light southerly winds, and calms from thence to Cape Howe. Made Jervis Bay light May 26; experienced a terrific gale from E. to S.E., which lasted during twelve hours.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.

Rosario, 3 guns, Commander Challis, on a cruise.
Virago, 6 guns, Commander Murray, at New Zealand, bound for England.
Blanche, 8 guns, Commander Montgomery, on a cruise to South Sea Islands.
Clio, 21 guns, Commodore Stirling, at Sydney.

CASUALTIES.

The schooner Sea Ripple, hence for Fiji, returned to port on 28th ultimo, having lost her fore-topmast, with all spars and gear attached. When 150 miles E. of the port she fell in with a violent easterly gale. The topmast backstays were carried away, and the truss of the fore-yard. This necessitated the taking in of all the square canvas, and Captain Crosby deemed it most prudent to bear up for Sydney, having had no observations, and the vessel being in a great measure disabled. Cape St. George was made on Saturday, with the wind at south, blowing hard, and finding that he could not fetch Jervis Bay the close-reefed fore-topsail was set, but the fore-cap gave way, and the topmast went over the side, and all had to be cut adrift to save the ship, which throughout had proved herself a first-class sea boat. During the gale the water-tank on deck got stove, and all the water was lost.

FREIGHTS.

AT SYDNEY.

For London.—Wool (clean), ½d. in full; greasy, ⅜d. in full; unpressed, 2d., in full; cotton, ⅝d.; oil, cocoanut, 60s.; sperm, 75s. to 80s.; tallow, 50s. to 55s.; leather, 45s. to 50s.; hides, 25s.; horns, 20s; bones, 20s.; copper, 2s. 6d.; gum, 55s.; copra, 65s.; measurement goods, 35s to 40s.
For Shanghai, 30s.; for Hongkong, 25s. 6d.; for Manila, 19s.; for Singapore, 16s.; for San Francisco, 27s.; for Padang, 19s; for Mauritius, 16s.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT SYDNEY.

For London.—Agnes Rose, Kosciusko, Winefred.
For Fiji.—Young Australian.

AT NEWCASTLE.

For San Francisco.—T. S. Stowe, River Lune, Rebecca Jane.

FREIGHTS.

For San Francisco, 31s. 6d.; for Padang, 22s. 6d.; for Mauritius, 20s.; for Singapore, 18s.; for Manila, 22s.; for Galle, 17s. to 18s.; for Calcutta, 17s.; for Bombay, 30s.; for Hongkong, 28s.; for Shanghai, 33s.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Yesterday forenoon the City Coroner resumed, at the Criterion Hotel, an inquest, touching the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. Sarah Ann Wilkinson, its late landlady.

Mr. W. Roberts appeared to watch the case on behalf of the persons interested.

Mary Teresa Riley, cook in the employ of the late Mrs. Wilkinson, had been so for over two years altogether; this last time Skipper had been in the house during that time; on each occasion she was with deceased, Skipper was in the house as a billiard-marker; on the last occasion she had been merely staying in the house as a boarder; deceased was a widow; she did not know of any improper relations between Skipper and deceased, nor had she any reason to infer such a thing from anything that came under her observation; since she had been at the hotel the last time she observed a great change in deceased—that was, she had often seen her tipsy; she saw her on the evening of Tuesday, the 23rd May; witness went to bed about 11 o'clock on the night of the 23rd; she last saw deceased in the bar behind the fountain about two hours before she went to bed; deceased was then stupid and under the influence of drink; slept in No. 7 with Mary Cole and Elizabeth M'Convill; Mrs. Wilkinson occupied No. 5, and No. 6 alongside by Skipper; the passage was about five or six feet wide; she did not see Skipper about the house before she retired; the barmaid and Mary M'Convill, she thought, went to bed about the same time: witness did not hear any noise during the night; she did not hear either deceased or Skipper go to their rooms; she was not aware who slept in the rooms on the night of the 23rd; never heard of Skipper going into Mrs. Wilkinson's room at night, or she into his; deceased had not a black eye on Tuesday; deceased lived on good terms with her servants; she was a good employer; never saw Skipper strike or abuse deceased in any way; witness's duties confined her to the kitchen, which was seldom visited by deceased; Skipper was a very sober man; did not know of any ill-feeling entertained towards Mrs. Wilkinson; the housemaid (Mrs. M'Convill) got up first on the morning of the 24th, went out of the room and came back, and called her, saying the cash-box was on the box; she had found deceased lying at the foot of the stairs, and that something must be wrong; witness, M'Convill, and Cole (the barmaid) then went together to the basement, where they saw deceased lying at the foot of the stairs, with her head in the direction of the coal vault; her knees were bent up, and her feet were in the direction of the stairs; she lay on her left side, the left hand was under her head; she was moaning heavily; they carried her into the kitchen; did not remember seeing then (about 7 o'clock) William Morris (the waiter), or when she was going down stairs; on going down stairs she saw the cash-box on a box on the second floor, where she slept; also saw a candlestick there with some keys in it; they carried deceased from the kitchen to her bedroom, where they (witness and Cole) undressed her and put her to bed; deceased's face was dirty and black-looking; she could not open her left eye, which was bruised and discoloured; saw two dark marks on her arm afterwards, when going to her room; did not look at her body on the morning of the 24th for marks of injury; a medical man was not in attendance till long after deceased became ill; on Wednesday night deceased was in the same condition; she was not able to take any nourishment; witness was then going to bed; did not know when sent for a medical man.

Mary Cole, barmaid, in the employ of Mrs. Wilkinson, had been so altogether for seventeen months, with an interval of a few months; this last time Skipper had been living at the Criterion for four months; he was also in the hotel when witness was there before; deceased was a woman of intemperate habits; during the last two months she had been very much given to drink; she became tipsy towards night after 12 o'clock; deceased and Skipper lived on good terms; there were intimate relations between them; witness had understood from deceased that they were about to be married; she was not aware that they had lived together as man and wife; Skipper sometimes went into her room to see her when she was sick; she had no reason to infer that there was any improper intercourse between deceased and Skipper; went to bed about ten minutes past 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning; about half-an-hour previous she left deceased sitting in the bar, very tipsy, with Mr. Skipper; they were the only two persons there; all the other servants, as well as the lodgers, had retired to bed; Skipper was standing outside the bar, and deceased was sitting inside; the two were on friendly terms; the waiter had gone home by that time, she believed so; the front door was closed; witness went to the kitchen after leaving the bar, and while there Skipper passed through the kitchen into the yard; witness heard a rap at the door above; witness opened the door, let a man in, went upstairs to bed, and did not get up till the next morning; by this time Skipper had not come back from the yard; she looked in and saw beside the man she let in a man-of-war sailor; the man witness let in was an oysterman; after she admitted the oysterman she fastened the door and went upstairs to her room; when she left to go to the kitchen the sailor was not in the bar; she did not know who admitted him; when she saw deceased at this time deceased had not a black eye; deceased was quarrelsome when tipsy; there were frequent rows when she was in that condition; there had not been any quarrels between deceased and Skipper that day (Tuesday); never saw Skipper ill use deceased; had seen him slap her when aggravating; had seen him strike and ill use her once or twice—not frequently; did not strike her on Tuesday, or push or shove her down; deceased told her that Skipper was boarding in the house; he was out of employment and seeking it; she did not know what he paid, or whether he was paying anything; after witness had retired to bed about a quarter of an hour on the Wednesday morning, she heard some one come upstairs, and Mrs. Wilkinson's voice talking to some one who was with her; she heard the noise of the cash-box placed on something in the passage; witness then heard a footstep passing the door of her bedroom; Skipper's room was just opposite; did not hear the candlestick laid down on the box in the passage; the box was close to deceased's bedroom door, and opposite to it; did not hear anyone go into deceased's or Skipper's rooms; did not hear where the step that passed the door went; witness looked from the inside of the door of her bedroom; she did not hear any one try her bedroom door; did not hear any one go into Skipper's room; she could not say in what direction the footsteps went; she made a statement on the night previous (Tuesday, 30th) at the bar of the hotel to sub-inspector Waters, in the presence of sergeant Larkins, which was taken down in writing; did not state to the police that she heard deceased try the handle of her (witness's) door and then go into Henry's (Skipper's) room; did not make such a statement in that way; on her oath she did not hear deceased try her bedroom door and then go into Skipper's room; after the footsteps heard nothing more that night, and nothing occurred to disturb her; deceased kept her cash-box at night under her pillow; she thought there were three persons lodging in the house that night; she did not know whether they had come home and retired to bed before she went to her room; they were sometimes out as late as 1 o'clock; did not know of any one in the hotel who had an ill-feeling towards the deceased; witness was aroused on Wednesday by Mrs. M'Convill, the housemaid. [The further evidence in chief of this witness was mainly corroborative of that of the housemaid and the cook (Mrs. O'Reilly.] When witness saw deceased in the bar early on the Tuesday morning she had a shawl fastened by a brooch; but these were not on her when she was found lying later in the morning at the foot of the kitchen stairs; had never known deceased to leave the cash-box in the passage before; she sometimes left her shawl in the bar after taking it off; sometimes when drunk deceased would fall down on portions of the premises and stay there till lifted up; never knew deceased to take off her clothes and throw them about the house.

By jury: Sometimes when Skipper struck deceased she would retaliate; she was very drunk on Tuesday night, drunker than usual; she was unable to walk about in the bar that night without catching hold of something there; Morris, having the key of the front door with him, would be able if he wished to get in at any time during the night; there was ill-feeling between Skipper and Morris previous to this occurrence; she judged from remarks she had heard; Morris said that by his serving in the bar Skipper had driven away some of the customers—that Skipper had wronged the sailors out of their money, the sailors being in the habit of leaving money with the person in charge of the bar; had no uneasiness in leaving deceased in the bar tipsy, as when Skipper was there they left her in his care.

By the Coroner: Skipper was in the habit on such occasions of assisting deceased to her room; witness and Skipper were on good terms.

James Wigens deposed that he was an oysterman in King-street; about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 24th, he rapped at the door of the Criterion Hotel and was admitted by Mrs. Wilkinson herself; he was perfectly sober at the time; he knew deceased well; he had no doubt but that he was admitted by deceased; he went in at the side door; he had a pass word "Fish," and gave it; witness went into the bar by himself, and deceased remained in the passage; he found the barmaid (Mary Cole) behind the bar; Harry, or the "Captain," was also in the bar, walking up and down; Mary Cole served him with a glass of rum, which he took home with him to make gruel; he did not see deceased in the bar; he did not stay long, and was let out by deceased, who was still in the passage and to whom he did not speak; there was no light in the passage, so he was unable to perceive deceased's condition.

Elizabeth M'Convill recalled: Could not say whether she said on the last day of the inquest that she felt Mary Cole coming to bed; deceased was not in the habit of going down stairs at night after retiring.

William Morris had been waiter at the Criterion for four years; at 1 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 24th, witness saw deceased at the York-street entrance of the hotel; was drunk, but able to take care of herself and walk straight; recently she had drunk to excess; while witness was talking to deceased, Skipper passed them, and went into the bar; did not see Wigens, the oysterman; deceased could speak clearly; on passing to the bar, deceased's right arm being across the doorway, Skipper shoved it out of the way without saying anything; deceased told him to go home, and he did so, taking with him the front door key, as was customary; at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock on the same morning, he let himself into the hotel, and observed a shawl lying open across the passage, and a brooch, the property of deceased; going down stairs to open the kitchen door, he observed deceased lying at the bottom; assisted in removing her; Skipper latterly rented the billiard-board; he and deceased were very thick; he was not aware that he (Skipper) and deceased were going to be married; they were courting like two sweethearts; knew of no improper intimacy between them; deceased told witness she would not marry Skipper, because if she did she would not live a month's time, as when drunk he would knock her about; had seen Skipper slap deceased in a lover's quarrel; never heard him threaten her; between witness and Skipper there was no ill-feeling.

Martin Pedroyon, billiard-marker, went to bed about ten minutes to 11 o'clock on Tuesday evening, leaving the deceased sitting behind the bar reading the newspaper; might have had a glass or two in her; never knew of any dispute between deceased and Skipper.

Henry Skipper deposed that latterly he had been a lodger at the Criterion Hotel, although formerly he had rented the billiard-table there; had been on friendly terms with the deceased for the last six years; never offered marriage to deceased; about eighteen months ago there was some talk of their getting married; but some things occurring that did not suit witness, the marriage did not take place; had been living on friendly terms since; never ill-treated deceased; might have slapped her in the face, but not to hurt her; was at Parramatta on the 23rd May (Tuesday), returned at 7 o'clock p.m. to Sydney, and went to the Criterion about an hour afterwards; went out, and returned about a quarter-past 12 o'clock; passed between deceased and Morris at the York-street door; the barmaid (Mary Cole) was behind the door; from ten to fifteen minutes afterwards deceased came into the bar, and witness went downstairs leaving, he believed, both her and Cole in the bar; on his return, soon after, deceased was still in the bar and Norris at the York-street door; the barmaid was not then in the bar; deceased, coming from behind the bar, told Morris to go home, and he went away; deceased and witness were the only persons in the room; the former was very tipsy, but was able to walk right enough; was not aware of any one coming into the place after Morris left—either Wigens, whom he knew, or a man-of-war sailor; about half-past 1 o'clock deceased and witness left the bar; witness locked the bar door and put the key in the candlestick which deceased had in her hand; they went upstairs, the deceased walking before him; he did not require to assist her; she carried the candlestick in her hand and the cash-box under her arm; deceased did not fall; they occupied adjacent bedrooms; witness went into his own bedroom, leaving the deceased in the passage; witness, who was sober, shut his door and went to bed; witness saw or heard nothing more of deceased till he saw her on Wednesday evening; getting out of bed at twenty minutes to 10 o'clock that morning he went to the bar and had a drink—hearing nothing of deceased; he then went off to Parramatta where he remained all day; saw Mary Cole at the bar, but she did not say anything of deceased; before going into his bedroom heard deceased place the candlestick and cashbox on box in passage; declined to answer whether there had been any improper intimacy between him and deceased; on last Monday week, while deceased was under the influence of drink, she was going to flog her boy; witness took him away and put him in the room off the billiard-room, deceased followed witness upstairs, and was going to strike him with a tumbler; witness shoved her down to prevent her from doing so, but did not hurt her; she went down stairs shortly afterwards to her duties.

Dr. Cox deposed that he first saw deceased about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th May; observed that her left eye was blackened; there was a bruise on the left side of the lower jaw; a large bruise on the right forearm, just below the elbow, and a bruise on each side of the hips: she died on the following Sunday morning, about 4 o'clock; on post-mortem examination, in company of Dr. Wright, found a fracture of the skull extending through the middle of the squamous portion of the left temporal bone upwards, and backwards through the left parietal bone to its union with the occipital bone. From the post-mortem examination, and his knowledge of the case while attending deceased, he was of opinion that death resulted from extravasation of blood, resulting from fracture of the skull; the spot where deceased was found lying and her position there had been shown to him in the presence of the Coroner and jury; a fall down a flight of stairs might, he conceived, satisfactorily account for all the injuries sustained by deceased; there were no signs of injury on the surface of the skin near the eye; he attributed the hemorrhage about the eye to a knock outwardly; thought the blackness of the eye likely to be produced without abrasion of the skin by a fall; a blow on the head with a heavy instrument might produce such a fracture of the skull, and one with the fist the discolouration of the eye; from a knowledge of her habits, he thought bruises from falls would be the more apparent. The doctor desired to state that the females of the house had been very attentive to deceased during her illness.

Dr. Wright corroborated in the principal points the evidence of Dr. Cox; thought the injuries on the head and body had been the result of a fall or falls; and that the black eye had resulted from a blow on the temple; marks on the arms were the result, he thought, of falls and not of pinches; the injuries on the head had more the appearance of being caused by a fall than by a blow.

The inquest was adjourned till 9 o'clock on Monday morning next.

W. R. Lester, Esq., Mudgee.—Sir,—My husband informs me that you wish to send to Dr. Bristo an account of the cure of my leg. It come first like a stone bruise, then swelling and an eruption set in all over the foot and leg, which continued for two and a half years, causing the most dreadful pain, and no rest night or day. I tried everything I could obtain without any relief, and I spent £15 for Holloway's pills and ointment, besides doctors' medicines, &c.; at last I was induced to try Dr. Bristol's sarsaparilla and pills. After taking ten bottles I was quite cured, with scarcely any mark left. You are at liberty to make this known.—I remain, yours obediently, Rosina Brennan.—Wellington, December, New South Wales. To Mr. E. Row.—I can vouch for the truth of this statement should you feel inclined to make use of it; it may do good to others.—W. R. Lester.—Adv.

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OLIVE OIL, in barrels
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Other mill machinery.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Agents,
123, Pitt-street North.

THE UNDERSIGNED have consignments of the following for SALE, in quantities to suit the trade and export buyers:—
Corks—wine and beer and phial
Wrapping papers
Table salt—Bumstead's patent jars
Cod liver oil
Tapers and wines—24 bales assorted
Oak and other varnishes—in assorted cases
Iron bedsteads—Peyton and Peyton's, large assortment
London-made furniture
Rooney's brushware—in assorted cases
Reeve's artists' colours—assorted invoice
Invoice of cards
Bottling wire
Ratchet braces and mincing machines
French burr mill stones
Swiss mill silk
Smut wire
Mill bills
Patent needle lubricators
Gosling's cement
Brandon's candles, full-weight packets
Gunny bags
Maw's tesselated and encaustic tiles
Ships' hearths or galleys—for coasters
Tasmanian and South Australian jams
South Australian wines
Tahitian limejuice.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Pitt-street North.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, have in stock and receive regular supplies of
DUFFIELD'S Superfine Flour, in quarter, half, and whole sacks
HART'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUNN'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUFFIELD'S Household
DUNN'S Fine
DUFFIELD'S Seconds
DUNN'S Household
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine
KIMBER'S Superfine.
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

S. A. AND V. D. L. JAMS.
The undersigned have received fresh supplies of
REYNOLDS'—Wattleville Brand—JAMS, in assorted cases, pound and 2-pound tins
MURRAY'S—Cmiglee Brand—JAMS and JELLIES, assorted cases, one-pound tins
REYNOLDS, BROTHERS' Van Diemen's Land Jams, in assorted cases, and cases of raspberry and black currant.
BEILBY and SCOTT,
Agents for Manufacturers.

INDENTS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.—GORDON and GOTCH, Holborn Hill, London, are prepared to execute orders received through their Sydney or Melbourne houses, on very favourable terms.

A. B. FLEMING and CO., PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS, LEITH.
GORDON and GOTCH, Agents.

MILLER AND RICHARD, Edinburgh and London, celebrated Hard Metal Types and Printing Materials on SALE.
GORDON and GOTCH, Agents.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES are now acknowledged to be INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
GORDON and GOTCH,
Wholesale and Retail Agents.

WILLIAMS'S Patent Kerosene Lamp STOVES, from 1s 6d, at R. WILLIAMS, Ironmonger, 161, S.H.R.

BUILDERS' DERRICKS and Joiners' Benches for SALE. J. SLADE, Little Bourke-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

MEDICAL.—An old-established Country Practice TO BE DISPOSED OF, the present incumbent being about to return to England for a short period. For full particulars apply to Dr. Milford, Dynevor-terrace, College-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a first-rate Grocery BUSINESS, established 8 years, situate at the corner of two leading thoroughfares in the city; incoming easy, rent low. C. BATE and CO., 166, Pitt-street.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS in ladies' wear, in working order, centre of town; real opportunity for ladies intending going in business; incoming small; rent very low; most satisfactory reasons given. A. Z., HERALD.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a bargain, 4 neat leasehold COTTAGES, verandahs and gardens in front, large yards, water laid on; situate near Shearers' Arms, Botany Road, Redfern, realising a rental of £105 per annum. Price £360, half of which may be paid by instalments. JOHN CAHILL, Campbell-street, Balmain.

FOR SALE, three substantial newly-erected Balcony HOUSES, in Bourke-street, facing Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo; rental, £156 per annum; price, £1400. Apply Mrs. HOPKINS, 230, Bourke-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

MALVERN DOGCART.—For SALE, a newly imported first-rate Malvern Dogcart, built by Mulliner, of Leamington. It was built expressly for L. V. Dalhunty, Esq., and imported for him, but who has now no use for it. The vehicle only requires to be seen to be appreciated.
BUCHAN THOMSON.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—BROWN and JONES have for private SALE, several thorough and well-bred Saddle and Harness HORSES; also new and second-hand Vehicles. Horses and Vehicles for HIRE. Livery on reasonable terms, 246, Pitt-street (late Martyn's Horse Bazaar).

FOR SALE, Carriage and Harness, American Tilt Waggon and Gig. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms.

FOR SALE, SPRING CARTS, from £5 each; second-hand Carriage, £12. Adams and Webber, Newtown.

FOR SALE, a very handsome Black MARE, carries a lady. F. FLETCHER, 434, George-street.

FOR SALE, SPRING-CARTS of every description, cheapest in Sydney. DOUGLASS, 312, Pitt-street.

SECOND-HAND BUGGIES and Sociables; also, Dog-carts, 3 Springs. LARTER, Pitt and Liverpool sts.

EXTENSION TOP-BUGGY, nearly new, £50; Dog-cart, 3 springs, £18; Pagnel Cart, £10; Dealer's Van, £10; New Spring Cart, £11; New Express Waggon, carry a ton, £25; New Tray Buggy, £25. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

VERY small Pony, accustomed to children, with pilch for girl or boy, £7 lot. S. KNIGHT.

HANDSOME Bay HACK, £12; Chestnut (by William Tell), stylish saddle and Buggy Horse, £15, S. KNIGHT.

GREY Good Phaeton Horse, £12; Nuggety Cart Horse, ton trial in sand, £12. S. KNIGHT.

3 GOOD Second-hand Side Saddles, cheap; Horse, New Spring Cart, and Harness, £16. S. KNIGHT.

FOR SALE, a first-class Spring-cart HORSE No. 80, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class BICYCLE, a bargain; price, £3. J. MURPHY, 107, Bathurst-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, TWENTY PURE-BRED DEVON BULLS, from 16 months to 2 years old,
TWENTY PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULLS, from 16 months to 2 years old, bred by Charles Reynolds, Esq., Tocal. Also,
TEN PURE-BRED DURHAM BULLS, from 16 months to 2 years old, bred by Thomas Lee, Esq., Bathurst.
For particulars apply to GEORGE KISS, Auctioneer, 272, Pitt-street, and 249, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

CHOICE CITY SITES. ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE, MACLEAY-STREET.
The residue of the Second Subdivision, in lots of one-quarter to half-an-acre each, are open for LEASE for 99 years. Water frontage to Elizabeth and Rushcutter Bays, also to the new roads from Macleay and Roslyn streets.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE.
1800 Head Store BULLOCKS 2 to 6 years, selected with great care for the Southern market from Mr. Flood's celebrated Richmond River and New England Stations. Now about Dubbo.
Apply to
WALTER FLOOD,
Quambone, Merri Merri;
or, HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
Sydney.

AUCTION SALES.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from R. L. Jenkins, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, June 1, at 9.30 o'clock sharp,
1000 very prime fat wethers, from his noted Callandoon station, to arrive per train.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.
At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from W. H. Suttor, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st June, at 9.30 o'clock sharp,
1500 very prime fat wethers (7th draft), to arrive per train from Wallerawang.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at Messrs. Brown and Jones, Pitt-street Yards,
40 prime fat lambs, from R. H. Kennedy, Esq., Goulburn
40 ditto ditto ditto, ditto James M'Donald, Esq., Berrima.

Fat Ewes. Fat Ewes.

At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, at 9.30 o'clock sharp,
600 very prime fat ewes.

Sale of Horses, broken to Saddle and Harness.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 12 o'clock sharp, THIS DAY,
Several useful hacks and single and double harness horses. Also, saddlery, &c.

Fresh Country Horses.

BROWN and JONES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY,
4 young horses
on account of Mr. Howard.
A grey mare, thoroughly broken to harness.

A Very Superior Children's Pony.

BROWN and JONES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A very handsome child's pony, thoroughly broken to saddle, and well accustomed to children.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A clarence carriage, pair of horses, and harness.

Well-bred Horse.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Bergin, of Menangle, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A chesnut horse, 4 years old, by Stafford, from a mare by Whalebone, quiet to ride.

Fresh Country Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. M'Leod to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 head of useful young horses, from the Clyde River, in good condition. They are well suited for light and heavy harness, are all good workers, and will be sold subject to trials.

Hooded Sociable.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A first-class sociable, in capital order, and built by Vial.

WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from J. D. Single, Esq., to sell, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 1st June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
170 head of fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 1st June, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
212 prime fat cattle, in lots, represented very superior.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John A. Turner, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 1st June, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
200 prime fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from David Eaton, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 1st June, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
170 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Binnegui station.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from William Alston, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, June 1st, at half-past 9 o'clock, at his Homebush Yards,
40 head of prime fat cattle, paddock-fed.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Baldwin and Mancha to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, 5th June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
200 head prime fat cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. J. F. and A. J. Doyle to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
1400 prime fat sheep, from their noted Muckerewa station.

Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers
100 fat sheep.

HORSES. HORSES.

Annandale.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from Mr. P. Martin Oaks to sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Friday, at their Sale Yards, Annandale, at 2 o'clock,
Twenty-five (25) head horses, the greater part broken in to saddle and harness, all in very good condition.

Butchers. Butchers.

Annandale.

BUTLER and INGLIS are instructed by E. Bassingwaite, Esq., Lake Bathurst, to sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Friday, at their Sale Yards, Annandale, at 11 o'clock,
Seven hundred and fifty (750) very prime fat wethers, in lots.

Weekly Stock Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
At 10 o'clock,
Milch cow, springers, and dry cattle.
At 11 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime fat calves, from Liverpool and South Creek
Forty (40) ditto lambs, from R. Vicary, Esq., Bringelly
Thirty (30) corn-fed porkers, from A. H. Ranken, Esq., Marulan
Eighty (80) ditto, from Picton, Camden, and Clarence River.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle.

Wool Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
282 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Gold and Silver Watches
Jewellery, Clothing
Drapery, Crimean and White Shirts, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Unreserved Sale of solid leather Portmanteaus and Bags.

LISTER and SON have been favoured with instructions from the Trustees in an assigned estate, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock sharp,
1 case solid leather portmanteaus
1 ditto ditto ditto travelling bags, assorted sizes.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 3rd June, at 11.
At the Bank Auction Rooms.
HENRY MOON will sell by auction, pianofortes, general furniture, and sundries.
N.B.—Goods for these sales received daily, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

THIS DAY, 1st June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
On account of whom it may concern.

4 BALLS COLOURED BALL-TWINE.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st June, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of coloured ball-twine.
Terms at sale.

Patna Rice.

On account of whom it may concern.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street,
JS&Co., in square, over GW,
38 bags Patna rice, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 1st June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Agnes Rose, Purves, master, from London.
MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

15,613, 15,627, 15,628, 15,630—4 Packages, each 6 gross, Fancy Clay Pipes
13,729 to 13,736—7 Cases, containing 1 FULL-SIZED MASSIVE MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, by Hopkins and Stevens, with 3 billiard balls, 16 pyramid balls, 12 pool balls, pool basket, triangle 5 pins, 16 pin pool marbles and basket, 12 cues and rack, long butt and rest, 2 quarter and 1 half rest, pool and billiard marking boards, brush, iron, and rules.
1 Extra Slate Slab.
15,553, 15,554, 15,557, 15,563, 15,565, 15,567, 15,568, 15,572, 15,573, 15,574, 15,577, 15,578, 15,579, 15,580, 15,581, 15,582—16 Bales, each 300 pieces, Paperhangings.

To Hotelkeepers, Tobacconists, Paperhangers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st June, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
ex Agnes Rose,
27 packages merchandise.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 1st June.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION
of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BRILLIANT-TONED COTTAGE PIANOFORTE
And General Household Effects,
at
BADMINTON HOUSE, BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
Comprising
Elegant Drawing-room Furniture
Ditto Boudoir Furniture
Substantial Dining-room Furniture
Ditto Breakfast-room Furniture
Ditto Library Furniture
Superior Bedroom Furniture, &c., &c.
Also,
First-class Buggy, Horse, and Harness.

Catalogues will be duly Published.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Badminton House, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, 1st June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the very superior and nearly new furniture and effects, comprising—
DRAWING-ROOMS and BOUDOIR.
Elegant walnut-wood drawing-room suites, covered in crimson and green silk tabaret
Handsome inlaid walnut-wood loo and oval centre tables
Walnut-wood whatnots, canterbury, davenport, work and fancy tables
Splendid walnut-wood chiffoniere, with plate-glass back and panels, and marble-top
Large Turkey carpet, 30 feet x 16
Brussels and tapestry carpets
Choice ornaments, vases, lustres, &c.
First-class engravings and water colour paintings
Chimney and pier glasses
Curtains, poles, bands, &c.
Also,
A BRILLIANT-TONED COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in walnut-wood case
DINING and BREAKFAST ROOMS.
Telescope dining tables, with patent screw
Ditto ditto ditto, oval ends
Handsome sideboards
Tapestry, carpets, matting, &c.
Dining-room suite, covered in morocco leather
Breakfast room suite, covered in haircloth
Sewing-machine
Chimney glasses
Ornaments and engravings.
CHINA, GLASS, AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Handsome stone china dinner service
Ditto breakfast service
Ditto painted dessert service
Superior cut glassware
Best electro-plated ware
Table cutlery, &c., &c.
LIBRARY.
Substantial library pedestal table
Large bookcase
Library chairs
Cabinets, &c., &c.
BEDROOMS.
Tubular and solid iron bedsteads
Horsehair mattresses, bedding, &c.
Substantial wardrobe
Chests of drawers
Marble top washstand and toilet tables
Cedar ditto, double and single
Tables, chairs, toilet glasses, &c.
And all the usual bedroom requisites.
KITCHEN AND PANTRY.
Cooking utensils, crockeryware
Holloware, tinware, washtubs, &c.
Also,
THE GAS CHANDELIERS AND FITTINGS
and
A FIRST-CLASS LIGHT BUGGY,
made by Angus, and nearly new.
A capital buggy horse (fast trotter)
Plated harness, saddles, bridles, &c., &c.

For further particulars see catalogues, which can be obtained at the Auctioneer's offices, 401, George-street.
☞ The above splendid house containing fifteen rooms, has been furnished within the last few months in a superior style, and the whole of the furniture is in excellent condition, almost equal to new, and is now for peremptory sale

Without reserve.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st June.

To Buyers of Glass, China, and Earthenware.

J. G. COHEN has been instructed by Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Stores, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
97 packages glass, china, and earthenware, comprising:—
Cups and saucers, dinner, and toilet ware
Blue figured and W. and G. china, muffins, &c.
Publicans' tumblers, ale glasses, and nobblers, &c., &c.
A quantity of the above is opened out.
Terms at sale.

Important to Farriers, Ironmongers, and others.

☞ For Positive Unreserved Sale of
BB SCOTCH HORSE NAILS.

FRIDAY, June 2nd.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock sharp,
46 kegs, BB Scotch horse nails, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 lbs to the 1000.
☞ The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

To Fancy Warehousemen, Bazaars, Perfumers, and the Trade.

FRIDAY, June 2nd.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
17 cases, now landing ex Glenlora,
Comprising perfumery, fancy articles, brushware, looking and pier glasses, &c.
Particulars in future issue.

UNRESERVED CLEARING SALE.

48 PACKAGES OF
DRAPERY
CLOTHING
HOSIERY
BLANKETS, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, 1st and 2nd June, at 11 o'clock each day,
The following, viz.:—
Grey sheetings and domestics
White shirtings
Self moles
Rough browns
Alhambra counterpanes
Winceys, coburgs, alpacas
Shepherds' checks
Flannels, plain and printed
Fancy striped hose, women's
Ribbon velvets
Ladies' cloth jackets
Victoria covers
Cambric handkerchiefs
Fancy prints
Wincey skirts
Scotch twill shirts, external backs
Magdala ditto
Crimean shirts
Reversible sacs and jackets
Reefing jackets and overcoats
Doe trousers and vests
Black cloth vests
Boys' and youths' clothing
Mole trousers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

30 Packages
SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE FURNITURE.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, during the following week, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
An invoice of superior furniture.

Particulars in a future issue.

10 Cases Hats and Caps.

For Unreserved Sale, to close accounts.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of the above, viz.,
Gent.'s fine soft felt hats
Ditto alpine and Oxford ditto
Boys' hats
Gent.'s straw hats, &c., &c.

To Tailors and Woollen Merchants.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, FRIDAY next, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases woollens, comprising
Black does
Milled fancy does
Ditto ditto tweeds
Black broads
Ditto twills
36-inch alpacas, &c., &c.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

The entire cargo of the barque
ANNE MARIE,
from Port Louis,
Consisting of 6236 bags
Finest White Crystals
Brewers' Straw Crystals
Finest Yellow Counters
Medium Counters
Bright Browns.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE:

Under instructions from Messrs
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

☞ Sample bags landed, and on view at the City Mart.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 1st, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of Mauritius sugars,
Ex Anne Marie,
consisting of every grade suitable to the requirements of this market as follows:—
MJ §1—280 bags sugar
2—236 ditto ditto
8—328 ditto ditto
5—103 ditto ditto
8-8— 7 ditto ditto
9—132 ditto ditto
10—211 ditto ditto
11—258 ditto ditto
12—301 ditto ditto
13— 51 ditto ditto
14— 44 ditto ditto
15—186 ditto ditto
18—162 ditto ditto
19—117 ditto ditto
20—242 ditto ditto
21—107 ditto ditto
22—127 ditto ditto
23— 40 ditto ditto
24—218 ditto ditto
W 4—263 ditto ditto
5—236 ditto ditto
6—327 ditto ditto.

⁂ The importers are advised that this cargo will close the season's shipments to this market.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

☞ The Auctioneers respectfully request the early and punctual attendance of buyers, as they have received the importers' positive instructions to sell WITHOUT RESERVE.

OILMEN'S STORES
GROCERIES.

1841 Packages New Goods.

Colman's Starch
Light Blue
Copland's Pickles, Fruits, &c.
Copland's 1-lb. Jams
Taylor's Chocolate
De Roubaix Jenar Candles, Split Peas, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, Carb. Soda, &c., &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

At the City Mart, THURSDAY, June 1st.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 1st, at 11 o'clock,
New shipments of the above goods, comprising 1841 packages.
Terms, liberal.

SEED AND FEED OATS.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 1st, at 11 o'clock,
260 bags oats, a prime sample.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

Balance of a shipment.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
14 bags flour.
Terms, cash.

Wine Corks, Champagne, Candles.

On account of those concerned.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
52 boxes De Roubaix, Jenar's candles.
16 cases champagne
1 ditto velvet wine corks.
Terms, cash.

CAMERON'S TOBACCOES.

Slightly Damaged,
22 packages.
Sound,
42 packages Signet 10's
47 ditto Orion's 10's.

At Lamb's Bond, MONDAY, June 5, by order of Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.

To close accounts.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Lamb's Bond, on MONDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock,
The following parcels of choice tobaccoes,
Slightly damaged,
22 packages.
Sound, to close shipments,
33 boxes Signet 10's
9 cases ditto ditto
40 boxes Orion's ditto
7 cases ditto ditto.

The above brands are now established favourites, and the Auctioneers solicit the attendance of town and country buyers, as shipments must be closed.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.
By order of the Mortgagees.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 14th June, 1871, at his Offices, Commercial Rooms, over Greville's, at 11 o'clock,
Those well-known fattening stations,
MUGRUGULLA, and
MIMORNAGINBI NORTH,
situate in the district of Maranoa, Queensland, and having a frontage of 8 miles to the river Culgoa, and 8 miles back.
Estimated area 64 square miles.

The improvements consist of a hut and yard. With the run will be sold about 700 head, more or less, of quiet well-bred cattle.
Full particulars on application to the Auctioneer, Commercial Rooms, George-street, Sydney.

10 acres 3 roods 32 perches at Manly Cove.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th of June, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
10 acres 3 roods and 32 perches of land at Manly Cove, commencing at a road 1 chain wide, at the north-east corner of a measured portion of 10 acres and 25 perches; bounded thence on the west by the eastern boundary of that land, being a line bearing south 10 chains 16 links; on the south by a line bearing east 10 chains 78 links; on the east by a road 1 chain wide, dividing it from part of F. Whaley's 20 acres, and from a measured portion of 4 acres 1 rood 25 perches, bearing north 10 chains 16 links; and on the north by the first-mentioned road, dividing it from the village of Balgowlah.

60 FEET OF BUILDING LAND, FRONTING BOTANY-STREET, NEAR MOORE PARK.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, June 8th, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A block of land, in one or two lots, having 60 feet frontage to the west side of Botany-street, bounded on the north-west by 74 feet of the premises belonging to Mrs. Board, and on the south by land belonging to Mr. M. Maloney, formerly known as Rowland's, about 104 feet, a little more or less.

This is a good site for two or three good private residences, which would let well from their high and salubrious position, and their proximity to the main entrance to Moore Park.

Title satisfactory. Sale absolute, by order of the administratrix to the estate of the late proprietor.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY
T. W. BOWDEN, at the Commissariat Stores, on FRIDAY, June 2, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of H.M. Navy,
The following stores, landed from H.M. ships, &c.:—
Biscuit dust, preserved mutton, bread bags, casks (iron and wood), deal cases, a large quantity of rope, sails, &c., &c.
H. B. A. MIDDLETON,
Deputy Commissary,
Senior Control Officer.
Terms, cash.

A FARM OF 18 ACRES, WITH IMPROVEMENTS, ON THE LANE COVE ROAD.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th of June, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A small farm of 18 acres, fronting the Lane Cove Road, about seven miles from the Ferry, at present occupied by Mr. Marshall. About six acres cleared, and partly planted with above 100 orange trees.
A four-roomed cottage, newly built, with other improvements.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the Auctioneers.

By Order of the Executors of the late
MRS. ARNOLD.

PARRAMATTA-STREET.

LARGE BLOCK OF BUILDING LAND, 42 feet frontage to PARRAMATTA-STREET (immediately opposite the remains of PEMELL'S MILL, and between the properties of Messrs. HORDERN and DONOVAN), with a depth of about 120 feet, extending to a lane, at the rear to which it also has a frontage of 42 feet. On the frontage to Parramatta-street are two dilapidated Cottages, and on the lane frontage three small Tenements.

In one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above freehold land and premises, fronting the main thoroughfare of the city, and in the centre of an important populous locality.

TITLE.—Full particulars are to be obtained on application to Messrs. PIGOTT and TRICKETT, Solicitors, King-street.

Terms at sale.

NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

HORBURY-TERRACE.

TWO SUBSTANTIALLY ERECTED BRICK DWELLINGS, known as NETLEY and BLANDFORD HOUSES, on the North of the RAILWAY LINE, immediately beyond the NEWTOWN STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from W. H. Smith, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 5th June,
at 11 o'clock,
All that PIECE OF LAND, being portion of NORTH KINGSTON ESTATE, and having frontages of 69 FEET to HORBURY-TERRACE, 94 FEET to ALBERT-STREET, with a depth on one side of 97 feet, and 72½ feet on the other, together with the premises thereon, namely,
NETLEY HOUSE, containing verandah on two sides, 5 rooms, and kitchen, laundry, and stable of wood, garden, and large yard, &c. at the rear;
BLANDFORD HOUSE contains verandah, 5 rooms, and kitchen, with garden, yard, &c. at the rear. There is a never failing supply of good water from two wells at the rear.

☞ This is an opportunity that should not be lost sight of for securing a most eligibly situated, faithfully built freehold property, in the very best part of Newtown, overlooking the Railway line, and only a few yards from the RAILWAY STATION.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE
of the
REMAINING ASSETS OF THE
FITZROY IRONWORKS COMPANY:—
viz.,
LOT 1.—Three Half-acre Allotments in the TOWN OF ST. LEONARDS, North Shore, viz., lots 11, 12, 13 of section 29, having frontages to Amhurst and Miller streets.

LOT 2.—Allotment of Land, containing 2 acres 2 roods and 32 perches, at MANLY COVE, being suburban portion No. 18.

LOT 3.—TOWN OF EDEN. Two allotments, having frontages to Milay-street, being allotments Nos. 2 and 3 of section 38.

LOT 4.—PANBULA. Half-acre Allotment, fronting Merimbula-street, being allotment No. 11 of section No. 40.

TOWN OF GLADSTONE, QUEENSLAND.
LOT 5.—Twenty-one Allotments in the town of Gladstone, viz.:—
Lots 15 and 22 of section 3
Lot 30 of section 2
Lot 1 of section 30
Lots 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 of section 41
Lot 16 of section 4
Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 of section 43.

LOT 6.—ONE PATENT STEAM WINDLASS, to be seen at Mr. Zollner's Works, Liverpool-street.

LOT 7.—Sundry Promissory Notes and Debts due to the Company, particulars of which may be obtained on application at the Rooms.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
MONDAY, 12th June next,
at 11 o'clock,
The above remaining assets of the Fitzroy Ironworks Company, with the view to the settlement of the affairs of that Company.

Terms at sale.

WALTON VILLA, RANDWICK.

STONE-BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE, with UPWARDS of ONE ACRE of Ground including garden and paddock, on the Avoca Road, well known as the property of Mrs. COATES.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock,
WALTON VILLA, RANDWICK, a substantially-built handsome family residence, nearly surrounded with wide flagged verandahs, and containing hall with tesselated marble pavement, spacious drawing-room (with oriel window) and dining-room, breakfast room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, &c., on the ground floor; four good bedrooms and dressing-room on the upper floor.
THE GROUNDS contain an area of 1 ACRE and 25 PERCHES, with a frontage of 75 FEET to the AVOCA ROAD, and a depth of about 10 chains. They are laid out as garden and shrubbery, through which a carriage drive approaches the house. At the rear there is a good paddock, with stable, coach-house, and man's room.

☞ WALTON VILLA is a very desirable freehold property, in the most valuable position in this healthy suburb. It commands magnificent views of the surrounding country extending to the ocean, and the site is surrounded by other first-class residences and grounds. The premises are well built and finished, also conveniently arranged for family occupation.
This will be found a most favourable opportunity to secure a superior residence in a favourite locality, approached by a good road through Moore Park, and yearly increasing in popularity. The mortgagees' instructions are positively to sell, to close the account. Cards to view can be obtained on application.

Terms at sale.

SUPERIOR CITY RESIDENCE,
No. 4, PRINCE-STREET,
Overlooking the Harbour, formerly the property and residence of
WILLIAM HOGAN, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 12th June,
at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 38 FEET to PRINCE-STREET, on portion of which frontage a SUBSTANTIAL HIGHLY-FINISHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, built of brick on stone foundation, containing verandahs and balconies, hall, six large rooms, and kitchen, with complete stabling, coach-house, harness-room, large yard, &c., at the rear.

☞ Special attention is directed to the highly favourable position of this valuable city freehold, to the extent of frontage it occupies (part of which is still unoccupied), and to the many improvements which, during the last few years, have been effected in the locality.
As a residence in a healthy elevated position, with easy access, commanding uninterrupted beautiful harbour views, and at the same time close to the mercantile centre of Sydney, it is well worthy of notice. The premises are in first-class order, tastefully painted and decorated, and fitted with every family convenience, including stables and numerous out-offices. Instructions are received positively to sell, therefore buyers are requested not to neglect the opportunity for inspection and securing a permanent well-situated city investment.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456415

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of W. LAMROCK, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late WIFE; to leave the residence, North Richmond, TO-MORROW, Friday, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock a.m., and Richmond Bridge at 12 o'clock a.m.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. A. MALLOCH are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his DAUGHTER, Mary Letitia; to move from his residence, Brisbane Inn, Kent and Druitt streets, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

General Post Office, Sydney, 31st May, 1871.

THE following arrangements as to the ARRIVAL and DISPATCH OF ENGLISH MAILS via Suez are published for general information, viz.:—

ARRIVAL.

SUNDAY...... 11th June, 1871, at 5 p.m.
" ...... 9th July " "
" ...... 6th August " "
" ...... 3rd September " "
" ...... 1st October " "
" ...... 29th October " "
" ...... 26th November " "
" ...... 24th December " "

DISPATCH.

THURSDAY .. 15th June, 1871
" ...... 13th July
" ...... 10th August
" ...... 7th September
SATURDAY .. 7th October
" ...... 4th November
" ...... 2nd December

For ordinary letters NOT addressed to the United Kingdom at 7 a.m.; addressed to the United Kingdom at 9 a.m.

JOSEPH DOCKER.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.

The only office which grants
INDEFEASIBLE POLICIES OF LIFE ASSURANCE
ANNUITY
and
ENDOWMENTS.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES,
UNCONDITIONAL and UNCHALLENGEABLE.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.L.A. | Robert George Massie, Esq.
J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G. | The Hon. Sir James Martin, Q.C.
M. B. Pell, Esq. | John Frazer, Esq.
His Honor Judge Francis | A. H. Richardson, Esq.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
ANDREW MOFFATT, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.

☞ Among the advantages offered by this Association are the following:—POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate and Tables comprehensive; THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belongs to the members.

ROBERT GIBSON, Acting Secretary.

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1808.
Amalgamated with "THE AMICABLE SOCIETY," ESTABLISHED 1706.

Capital over TWO MILLIONS, securely and profitably invested.
Amount paid to the representatives of 9000 deceased members £7,690,000
Amount of Assurances accepted and Bonuses declared thereon £13,650,000
exclusive of the Policies effected by "The Amicable Society."

SYDNEY BRANCH AGENCY,
181, Castlereagh-street.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
Edward S. P. Bedford, Esq., F.R.C.S. England.
Charles Nathan, Esq., F.R.C.S. England.
Prospectuses and all information on application at the office, 181, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. (Fire and Marine.)

Capital, £500,000. Unlimited Liability.
Head Office—275, George-street.
Business effected in Fire and Marine Insurance at lowest current rates.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1855.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

LAST NIGHTS of DONATO,
THE ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
the greatest triumph ever witnessed.

Engagement of the popular Comedian and Irish Character Actor,
Mr. HARRY POWER,
received last night by a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

Continued success of
THE WIELAND BROTHERS.

Production of the last new Irish sensation drama, in two acts,
PIKE O'CALLAGHAN.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 1,
the performance will commence (at half-past 7) with an original drama, in two acts, by Wybert Reeve, entitled
PIKE O'CALLAGHAN,
or the Irish Patriot.
Pike O'Callaghan, a faithful adherent (with a song—"I'm a happy Irish Boy"—and dance) .. Mr. Harry Power.

To be followed by the celebrated
WIELAND TROUPE.
Crystal Pyramids .... Mr. James Wieland.

To be followed by the wonderful
DONATO,
the
ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
in his marvellous
TERPSICHOREAN PERFORMANCES.
Comprising—
Introductory:—
ADAGIO MOVEMENT,
POLKA HONGROIS, and
GARIBALDIAN MARCH.

Mr. THOMAS WIELAND will terminate the Drawing-room Entertainment with his wonderful
DANSE SUR LES CECHASSES.

The performance will conclude with the Screaming Farce, the
HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Mr. Gillman ....Mr. Chas. Young.

FRIDAY, the performance will be under the patronage of Commodore STIRLING and the Officers of H.M.S. CLIO, who have kindly consented to honour the theatre with their presence.

WEDNESDAY next, DONATO'S BENEFIT, under the patronage of the Earl of Belmore.

A new Irish drama, in 3 acts, never before played in the colonies (a Tale of Real Life during the Famine of 1817) written by the great Daniel O'Connell,
THE IRISHMAN'S HOME
in active preparation.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Under the Distinguished PATRONAGE of his Excellency The Right Hon. the EARL OF BELMORE.
A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE will be given on THURSDAY, the 8th June, in aid of the DEAF and DUMB and BLIND INSTITUTION, by the members of the OLIVER GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC CLUB, on which occasion will be produced the celebrated play of
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
To be followed by the romantic drama entitled
TIME AND THE HOUR.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

DANCING.—Private Lessons and Classes, Assembly Rooms, 75, William-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
of those TALENTED ARTISTES, the
AMERICAN EXCELSIOR
MINSTRELS.

13 BRILLIANT STARS OF THE SCHOOL
D'ETHIOPE
in their Grand and Recherche Entertainment.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
PUT ME IN MY LITTLE BED.
PUT ME IN MY LITTLE BED.
PUT ME IN MY LITTLE BED.

GREAT SUCCESS OF
LOVE AMONG BIG NOSES.
PAS D'AFRIQUE
THE EVENT, THE EVENT, THE EVENT
TOM AND JERRY.

New and Beautiful Ballads, by the favourites Messrs. Amery, Clarke, Herman, Reeves, and Sayers, received nightly by unbounded applause, proving them to be the
MONARCHS OF THE AGE.

COME AND SEE
CAN YOU STAND ON YOUR HEAD?

The Great O'BRIEN Every Evening in his Wonderful Songs and Dances.
DANCING ON THE BRAIN
by the Wonders, KELLY and O'BRIEN.

JOSEPHUS ORANGEBLOSSOM.
SHOO FLY DON'T BOTHER ME.
WALK ALONG JOHN.
LOOK OUT FOR HASH!
HASH! HASH!! HASH!!! HASH!!!!

Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit and upper circle, 1s; gallery, 6d.
Doors open at half-past 7.30, to commence at 8 o'clock.
H. KELLY, Manager.
H. EASTWOOD, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS,
adjoining Vickery's-buildings,
Pitt-street North.
Proprietors—Messrs. BIRD and TAYLOR.

ASTOUNDING SUCCESS.
Immense Excitement and Triumphant Reception
of the
GREAT DOUBLE STAR COMPANY.
Hundreds turned away unable to gain admittance.

TREMENDOUS BILL for THIS (Thursday) EVENING, JUNE 1.

Doors open at a quarter-past 7. Performance to commence at a quarter to 8 sharp.

First Grand Fashionable MIDDAY PERFORMANCE for the convenience of families, &c.,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, June 3.
Doors open at 2 o'clock.

MILLION PRICES.
PIT—ONE SHILLING.
STALLS—2s.
DRESS CIRCLE—3s.
Children under ten years of age, Half-price.
T. KING, Agent.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THIODON'S EXHIBITION.
THIODON'S EXHIBITION.
THIODON'S EXHIBITION.
THIODON'S EXHIBITION.
MACROCOSM OF MARVELS.
MACROCOSM OF MARVELS.
MACROCOSM OF MARVELS.
MACROCOSM OF MARVELS.
GIBRALTAR.
GIBRALTAR.
GIBRALTAR.
GIBRALTAR.
PALACE OF VERSAILLES.
PALACE OF VERSAILLES.
PALACE OF VERSAILLES.
PALACE OF VERSAILLES.
THE SLACK-ROPE VAULTER.
THE SLACK-ROPE VAULTER.
THE SLACK-ROPE VAULTER.
THE SLACK-ROPE VAULTER.
THE STORM AT SEA.
THE STORM AT SEA.
THE STORM AT SEA.
THE STORM AT SEA.
THIRD NIGHT.
THIRD NIGHT.
THIODON'S EXHIBITION
of
ARTS and WONDERS.

From its moral tendency, it is particularly calculated to attract the notice and support of those whose religious tenets forbid their participation in amusements of a more marked and decisive character. It will delight and charm the young, and afford pleasing and rational gratification to the advanced in taste and judgment, and to the old.

The musical arrangements will be under the direction of Mademoiselle THIODON.

In order to relieve the necessary intervals for the preparation of elaborate machinery required for each part,
Mr. T. MARGETT'S
will introduce several songs during the evening.
Overture (Semiramide).................. Band.

PART I.
GIBRALTAR,
animated with a number of mechanical figures,
WASHINGTON and his GENERALS at Valley Forge,
concluding with a gorgeous allegory.

PART II.
Splendid mechanical effects of the great cataract known as the
FALLS OF NIAGARA.
Blondin crossing the Falls.
SCOTCH DWARFS.

PART III.
PALACE OF VERSAILLES.
In this scene will be introduced an aquatic representation of the Climbing of the Greased Mast.

PART IV.
SLACK ROPE VAULTER.
Upwards of 100,000 persons witnessed this figure's extraordinary performances in Birmingham alone, where the exhibition remained open for 600 successive nights—a thing unparalleled in the annals of public entertainment. This figure will puzzle all, as it has already puzzled thousands.

PART V.
To conclude with the scene of a
TERRIFIC STORM AT SEA,
accompanied with its characteristic phenomena—The Great Eastern steamship as she appears on her voyage across the Atlantic.

Popular Prices of Admission.—Reserved seats, 2s and 1s children, half-price to the reserved seats and parquette.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

GRAND PIGEON MATCH, PARRAMATTA.

HANDICAP PIGEON MATCH, with an unlimited charge, will come off immediately after the Ploughing Match, on the Agricultural Ground.
First prize—a fat pig
Second prize—A fat cock turkey
Third prize—A sucking pig.
Entrance fee, each party paying for their own birds. Entrances will be received on the ground. Lots of birds for private matches or sweepstakes.
EWBANK LOUGH, Secretary.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.
Admission—One shilling; children, under ten, half-price.
FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning.
Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

TRIMMINGS, newest and cheapest, wholesale and retail. W. C. KELK, 415, George-st., near Lassetter's.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's, at very low prices. W. C. KELK.

W. C. KELK has just opened Ladies' Wool CAPES, PELERINES, Crossovers, Scarfs Silk Squares, Silk Scarf Ties, Wool and Fur Boas, Winter Hosiery, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c., &c.

W. C. KELK has now in stock a large and varied assortment of new DRESS MATERIALS, bought on advantageous terms, and will be CLEARED OUT at SALE prices. W. C. KELK, near Lassetter's.

BLACK and Coloured Silk FRINGES, Black Satin, Roll, and Fold TRIMMINGS. W. C. KELK.

FARMER'S COLONIAL TWEEDS.

Cheapest and best in the city; all new patterns, stoutest textures; any length cut.
VICTORIA HOUSE,
269 to 275, Pitt-street.

FARMER'S COLONIAL TWEEDS.

Stout hairlines, diagonals, cords, twists and fancy mixtures. Unsurpassed for Boys' Winter Suits, at the lowest prices ever offered.
VICTORIA HOUSE,
269 to 275, Pitt-street.

FARMER'S COLONIAL TWEEDS.

Country buyers should at once inspect these seasonable goods. The best value to be had anywhere.
VICTORIA HOUSE,
269 to 275, Pitt-street.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY would most respectfully invite the Ladies to inspect their immense Stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.
The Department is replete with NOVELTIES suitable for the present cold season.
LADIES' FLANNEL DRESSING JACKETS and ROBES, beautifully trimmed or embroidered
NEW OVER-SKIRTS
THE BATSWING ORIENTAL STRIPES
QUILTED SATIN, SILK, and ALPACA,
and a large assortment of TRIMMED SKIRTS.

The PHILLOPEKTUS CORSET,
or
CORK versus WHALEBONE;
a novelty worthy the attention of Ladies.
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, in great variety
BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER, SAILOR, and TUNIC SUITS
KNITTED GAUNTLETS, CROSS-OVERS, COLLARETTES, BODICES, &c., &c.
EIDER DOWN PILLOWS, DRESS IMPROVERS.

J. WETHERILL, WATERLOO HOUSE, PITT-STREET.
Five thousand pounds of the cheapest drapery in Sydney.

Horrockses' Longcloths,	A,	32	inch,	4½d	per yard
"	B,	32	"	5¼d	ditto
"	A,	36	"	5¾d	ditto
"	B,	36	"	6¼d	ditto
"	H,	36	"	7¼d	ditto
"	M2,	36	"	8¼d	ditto
"	MT,	36	"	9¼d	ditto
"	BBB,	36	"	10¼d	ditto

French Merinoes, all colours, 1s 6½d per yard
French Delaines, all colours, 9½d per yard.

DENISON HOUSE
376, 378, and 380, George-street.

SUPERIOR BLANKETS.

THOMPSON and GILES respectfully direct the attention of Families to their present
LARGE STOCK
of BATH, BURY, and WITNEY BLANKETS, in 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, 14-4.
Superfine Bath Blankets, in every size,
SILK BOUND.
CRIB and COT Blankets, of every quality
RED, BLUE, and GREY Blankets
Cheap Blankets for charities
SHIP BLANKETS, &c.

SUPERIOR FLANNELS.

THOMPSON and GILES have much pleasure in calling attention to their very large stock of
REAL WELSH and IMITATION WELSH FLANNELS
ANTI-RHEUMATIC, SAXONY, and SAXONY WELSH ditto
New and choice patterns in
CRIMEAN FLANNELS
PRINTED FLANNELS for DRESSING GOWNS.
THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House.

J. Q. CARTER, 411, George-street, op. Royal Hotel. Witney Blankets, 7s 11d, 8s 9d, 17s 6d, slightly soiled.

J. Q. CARTER.—Black and Coloured Fringes, in new patterns; Trimmings, &c. Opposite Royal Hotel.

E. WAY, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.—Waterproof mantles, ladies' sizes, 9s 6d to 25s 6d
Waterproof mantles, children's sizes, 5s 6d to 12s 6d
Waterproof costumes, new styles, 22s 6d, worth 35s
Ditto tweeds, all colours, 3s 6d and 4s 6d, first-class value
Wool plaids 1s 4½d, wool shawls 10s 9d, wool turnovers 1s 9d
Wool ties 4d to 2s 6d, wool clouds 1s 6d, wool collarets 10½d
Wool jackets 1s 6d, wool armlets 9d, wool boots, bootees, gaiters, hats, dresses, capes, &c., very cheap
Bath cot blankets, 4s 9d per pair; blankets of first-class value, 9s 6d to 27s 6d per pair
All-wool flannel, a bargain, 12½d, fine quality
Cotton ticks, 6¾d and 6¾d, worth 7½d and 8½d
Dress materials, a new lot at 1s 3½d, worth 1s 9d per yard, at E. WAY'S, Pitt-street, next the Waxworks.

SALVAGE PRICES! SALVAGE PRICES!!

100 pieces stout winsey, all colours, 4¾d
30 pieces fine saxony flannel, all wool, 9¾d
100 pairs large blankets, 7s 11d per pair
10,000 pairs ladies' white and coloured hose, 4¾d per pair
1,000 gross of new silk trimmings, from 1s 3d per dozen
Black ribbon velvets, 18 yards for 6d.
The greatest bargains in Sydney at
JAY'S, 82, King-street.

BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, colonial manufacture. Awarded the highest prize at the late Exhibition.

Admitted by all to possess excellence of quality, utility, and novelty of design, combined with lowness of price.

The advertiser respectfully invites inspection of his stock of the above (the largest in the southern hemisphere), now replete with every garment requisite for a babe, a child of any age, or an adult.

Note the address—
J. W. TAYLOR,
Underclothing Manufacturer,
37A and 39, Erskine-street,
Wynyard-square.
Wholesale and Retail Price List post free.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINEN, &c.

The cheapest House in Sydney for these goods
D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street,
next Mr. Hollinsdale's, jeweller.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER and SAILOR SUITS, in every size.

MERINO PELISSES, GIRLS' DRESSES
A choice variety, very cheap.
D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

3S. 9D. Josephine Gloves, Rouillon's, stitched backs, black and coloured. T. BAKER, opp. Cathedral.

1S. 11D. THE New Hair Plaits and Chignons; Louise Cord Hair Nets, 1s 2d. T. BAKER, opp. Cathedral.

3S. 11D. REAL LACE LAPPETS, very cheap; real Lace, from 9½d yard. T. BAKER, opp. Cathedral.

W. WARD, 66, South Head Road, has purchased, at A LARGE DISCOUNT, E. T. Mackay's Stock of GENERAL DRAPERY, HOSIERY, LACES, UNDERCLOTHING, trimmed and untrimmed Hats, Flowers, &c., &c. W. W. has also a large Stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, purchased for CASH at first cost. To insure a speedy clearance, both Stocks are now offered to the public at mere nominal prices.
W. WARD, 66, South Head Road.

ZION'S Tweed TROUSERS, in 1000 patterns, to measure, 15s
ZION'S fancy doe trousers, 500 patterns, well shrunk, to measure, 18s
ZION'S black doe trousers, to measure, hand made, 20s
ZION'S treble milled colonial tweed suit, to measure, 50s
ZION'S fancy tweed suit, 100 patterns, to measure, 55s
ZION'S black cloth suits, warranted good make and fit, 60s
ZION'S overcoats, many shapes and qualities, to measure, 36s
ZION'S waterproof tweed coats, bear any amount of rain, 21s
ZION'S gutta percha coats, 16s, leggings to match, 6s
ZION'S colonial tweed, 100 patterns, at reduced prices
ZION'S newest silk vestings, great variety, to measure, 16s
ZION'S men's mercery of every description, at half-price
ZION'S tweed, doeskin, and cloth, in cut lengths, to suit customers
ZION'S, Storekeepers supplied with tweeds at wholesale prices.

LADIES' superior kid Boots, sewn, 7s 6d and 8s 6d per pair. SWYNY'S, George-street, near Lassetter's.

FURNITURE, ETC.

WANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, Pianofortes, Dining-room and Drawing-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds; also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.

N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands, for transmission to all parts of the colony.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Importers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED TO BUY,
New and second-hand pianofortes
Ditto ditto harmoniums
Sewing-machines, good guns
Libraries of valuable books
Electro-platedware, silver plate, and articles of vertu
Good table cutlery and table linen
Second-hand buggies, silver-mounted harness
Shop counters and glass show cases, and household furniture of every description
Also, good glassware, dinner and dessert services, from £5 to £1000.

Parties breaking up housekeeping, or removing from the colony, wishing to avoid the publicity of an auction sale, will find the undersigned ready to purchase, for cash, the whole or any part of their goods.

N.B.—Parties removing from large to smaller houses having surplus or unsuitable furniture, carpets, &c., will find the undersigned also ready to purchase, or make exchanges for the same.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Brokers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES stand out among the triumphs of the 19th century, their use being well nigh universal, and overcoming by superior claims all competition. Those who have not yet seen the NEW HOWE MACHINE, have yet to see a masterpiece of mechanical skill of extraordinary excellence and capacity, for every kind of work and material. Sold in this market by the Agent ONLY, H. M'RICKARD, 90, Bathurst-st.

IMPROVED HAND SEWING-MACHINES.—
The only reliable cheap machines in the world.
The "Home" Shuttle Lock-stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common Sense" Chain-stitch, £3 0s.
In cases, with hemmer, oilcan, needles, gauge, clamp, &c., &c.
Sole agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The WHEELER and WILSON now IMPROVED Family Lock-stitch Noiseless Machine, £8 10s, will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-st.

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, Howe's A SEWING-MACHINE, in good order. 87, Harrington-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S celebrated Family Sewing-machine, price £8. S. Hebblewhite, 432, Geo.-st.

LAWLER'S BEDDING AND BEDSTEAD SHOW ROOMS,
517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

☞ The most extensive in the colony.

Bedsteads of every size and description are fitted up for inspection, and a large stock of superior bedding displayed thereon, thus affording intending purchasers the unusual advantage of inspecting the goods before purchasing.

Observe the address—
517, GEORGE-STREET, Brickfield-hill.

FOR SALE, small BILLIARD-TABLE complete, 4 x 2, with slate bottom. BANISTER, Tattersall's Hotel.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine silk-dressed Flour, best Seconds, Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality; lowest prices.

PEAS FLOUR for Soup. SWAIN and CO., 710, George-street.

SUPERFINE ADELAIDE FLOUR. JOHN VERCO, 2, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

POTATOES of superior quality now landing ex Ann, from Circular Head. H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES.—Prime samples Warrnambool now landing ex Hilander. Wright's Wharf.

HAY.—Superior sample Geelong oaten, now landing ex Atlantic. Patent Slip Wharf.

GROUND CASSIA, Calcutta Twine, Salad and Castor Oils. THOMAS J. STUTCHBURY and CO.

TAYLOR'S HOMŒO. COCOA and CHOCOLATE. BARRY'S CHICORY, SPERMS, best brands.

CURRANTS, fine fruit; Figs, in small boxes; Nuts, Almonds, Cloves, Ginger, Caraways, Red Herrings, 1-lb. Salmon, Heps—black horse brand. THOMAS J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

CONGOU TEAS, fine quality, all sizes, on SALE, excellent values. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

NEWTOWN.—Tasmanian OATMEAL on SALE at HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Branch, Hordern's-buildings.

NEWTOWN.—SEEDS of all kinds at HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Branch, Hordern's-buildings.

NEWTOWN.—First-class GROCERIES. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Branch, Hordern's-buildings.

FOR SALE, fresh Dates, Salt, Pepper, Nutmegs, Pimento, Tapioca, Sago; new Patna, Chinese, Saigon, Bangkok, Java, and Ballam Rice; Sperm Candles, Brandon's, Belmont, and Roubaix's; Sardines; Chinese, Castor, and Kerosene Oils; Manila Coffee, Limejuice, Coir Fibre; Arbouin, Marett, and Co.'s Brandy. F. G. Lender and Co.

ADELAIDE Wheat and Flour, now landing, for SALE by G. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-st.

POTATOES.—Superior sample of Tasmanian Potatoes on SALE, ex Dec. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-st.

POTATOES.—Superior sample of Warrnambool Potatoes, on SALE ex Adeline Burke. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

POTATOES.—Superior sample of Warrnambool Potatoes on SALE ex Fanny. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

OATS, Seed and Feed, best and cheapest in Sydney; Bone-dust. SAMUEL PRIESTLY, 139, Sussex-st.

CHEESE.—Port Cooper Cheese, the finest in the colony, superior to any English, only 9d lb. by whole or half cheese. C. KIDMAN, S. H. Road; Paddington; Haymarket; 106, William-st.; Lower George-st.; Parramatta-st., and 476, George-street, opposite the Markets.

ON SALE, ex Warwick and other late arrivals:—
Sperm Candles, Day and Martin's blacking
Colman's starch, blue, and mustard; baking powders
Kent hops, split peas, sardines, bottled fruits
Groats, ginger, currants, Elemé and Sultana raisins
Holloway's pills and ointment, pearl barley, alum
Saltpetre, tart. acid, jellies, red herrings
Gelatine, isinglass, essences, liquorice, caraways
Cheese, figs, salad oil, pickles, sardines
Chicory, cocoa, chocolate, curry powder, nutmegs, &c., &c.
BARKER and CO., Importers, York-street.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY
126, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
☞ ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Office—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM, Sydney Insurance, Peak Downs, Illawarra Steam
SHARES Wanted.
W. T. MUSTON and CO., 173, Pitt-street.

MONEY to LEND, on Freehold Security, various sums. G. C. Westgarth, solicitor, 134, Pitt-street.

BANK Auction Rooms, and Furniture and Fancy Bazaar.—Public Sales bi-weekly. H. MOON.

£7500, at low interest, in sums of £100 and upwards. C. H. Rooke, 363, Geo.-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE, really good PIANOS, by various makers; to close an account they will be sold a bargain. Inspection invited at the Stores of JOHN BLACK and CO., 54, Pitt-street.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

COALS, FUEL, and Produce of every description, best quality. Warburton and Son's Wharf, Pyrmont.

BILLET WOOD cut to any length; delivered to any part of Sydney, 14s ton. Smith's Newtown Saw Mills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTATE wanted, from 1000 to 4000 acres. C. H. Rooke, 363, George-street.

EMPTY CASES for SALE. Apply BENJAMIN BRAUN, No. 1, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, Grocery Business; stock-in-trade, &c., taken at valuation. H. VAUGHAN, 149, King-st.

FANCY PIGEONS.—Small lot for SALE. Willow Cottage, Adelaide-place, off Riley-street, Surry Hills. Apply in the morning, before 9.

FOR SALE, Fancy PIGEONS, Pouters, Fantails, red and black bald-heads; tumblers. 472, Harris-st., Ultimo.

PIGEONS.—For SALE, about 50 pair, cheap. JAMES KIDMAN, South Head Road.

SEWING-MACHINE, wanted to Purchase or Hire, a W. and W., good condition. Mrs. Kingston, 27, S.H.R.

STAMPS, STAMPS, STAMPS.—Wanted, to purchase all kinds of Australian Postage and Duty Stamps for cash. England, HERALD Office.

WANTED Known, Rooms PAPERED at 9d per roll. Ogden, 211, Elizabeth-street, nr. Park-st.

WANTED, to purchase small IRONMONGERY BUSINESS. Cash, HERALD Office.

WANTED to SELL (very cheap), a set of American Bowling BALLS. Madden, cr. York and King sts.

WANTED Known, that TOOLS of all descriptions bought at G. M'Kay's, 352, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, to purchase a small BUSINESS; city or suburbs. J. Bass, 375, Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, to rent, HOTEL; town or suburbs; guaranteed bar trade; incoming, £150. Cash, HERALD.

WANTED, paddock accommodation, with sheds for CATTLE, in the neighbourhood of Redfern. Particulars to Box 36, Post Office.

WANTED known, Gentlemen's Apparel scoured every day at 6s suit. Kid gloves cleaned, 4d pair. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice. A. Cox, dyer and scourer, 53, William-street, and 81, Parramatta-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

ACCOUNTANT.—The advertiser is prepared to undertake the adjustment of complicated accounts, wind up estates, or make up books by single or double entry. Terms moderate. References. Accountant. Box 295, P. O.

CONSTANT WORK for first-class TAILORESSES; Forewoman wanted; high wages. 217, Lower Geo.-st.

CANVASSERS wanted for the Lesmahago Cannel COAL. New Colliery Offices, 8, King-street West.

DRESSMAKING.—Apprentices wanted; also, a useful Girl. Apply 21, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

PAINTERS.—Wanted six good Brush Hands. Beaumont and Fons, 419, George-st., next to Lassetter's.

TO AMATEURS.—Wanted, a VIOLINIST to join the N. S. W. Amateur Christy Minstrels. Apply J. Rooney, 288, Pitt-street.

TO SCHOOLS and FAMILIES.—A Visiting Tutor open to ENGAGEMENT. Arithmetic, grammar, analysis, geography, use of globes, and Latin. Gentlemen privately instructed in Latin. Box 249, General Post O.

TO TAILORS.—Six first-class COAT HANDS wanted. Farmer and Company.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a young Lady, as SALESWOMAN. Rush and Rousseau, 618, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, 2 active smart Junior Assistants. Rush and Rousseau, 618, Brickfield-hill.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, a good WAISTCOAT-MAKER. 283, Pitt-st., one door from Market-st.

TO TAILORESSES.—Constant work for Trousers Makers, at Wilson's clothing factory, 93, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a Young Lady as SALESWOMAN. Rush and Rousseau, 618, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a First and Second OFFICER for the brig Miss Kilmansegg. Apply on board, Market Wh.

WANTED, a good PLUMBER. Apply early G. H. and J. Rae, 316, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an American BROOM-MAKER. Samuel Hebblewhite, 432, George-street.

WANTED, strong lad, as Smith's HELPER. Larter, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a first-class TINMAN, for Bathurst. By letter or personally to J. W. Ashworth, Bathurst.

WANTED, a young Lady, as SALESWOMAN, for the country. Apply 229, Pitt-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to straw hat and bonnet making; wages from commencement. 114, Gi'lbrn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION wanted, by a single man, to Groom, drive, garden, milk. H. H., Post-office, Paddington.

USEFUL MEN, at low wages; Gardeners, Grooms, Labourers, &c. City Night Refuge, 535, Kent-st.

WANTED, Situation, as General Servant; middle aged; low wages; wash, cook, &c. 535, Kent-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Housekeeper, by middle-aged Woman. E. S., 29, Queen-st., Chippendale.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, SITUATION, as Barmaid; references. V. R., HERALD.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, SITUATION, as Needlewoman. E. B., Pierce, W'm-st.

WANTED, by respectable English Person, SITUATION, as Housekeeper. S., 160, Crown-st., W'loo.

WANTED, Situation, by a young person, as Housemaid, 4 years' reference. E. C., Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, by respectable youth, SITUATION as footman, and wait at table. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a widow woman with one child, SITUATION. References. Address 203, Riley-st., S.H.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Groom and Coachman; can garden and milk; good references; open for a week. Address A. Z., Post-office, Burwood.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable Widow (has one little boy), as Plain Cook and Laundress, or Working Housekeeper, for the suburbs. 112, corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE LAD, accustomed to manage and drive horses, required to come twice a day to look after a horse and buggy. Apply opposite Thurlow-terrace, Bourke-street South.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted in a small family—man to drive and be useful; woman, thorough good Cook. Apply for address Mrs. Williams, 181, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, for a shoe shop. 672, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Liverpool Arms, 95, George-street North.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply at 70, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, several General Servants for suburbs. Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., Sth Hd. Rd.

WANTED, General SERVANT, small family; good character necessary. Mrs. Taylor, 37A, Erskine-st.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT—good Laundress. None other need apply 349, Pitt-st.

WANTED, General ERVANT. 212, Parramatta-street. Protestant. Reference required.

WANTED, General SERVANT for North Shore. Apply Registry Office, 649, Geo.-st., Haymarket.

WANTED, for Burwood, a General SERVANT. Apply 75, Elizabeth-street, after 10.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS; references. Mrs. Munson, Winslow, Darling Point.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Great Britain Hotel, King and George streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Upton, Native Home; Hill, Brisbane-st., Sheriff's Gardens.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as general Servant, and assist in a shop. Mrs. Murdoch, 48, South H. Rd.

WANTED, a useful honest BOY, to deliver milk. Apply next Enmore Tannery.

WANTED, a BOY, with a knowledge of the boot-finishing. No. 3, Lansdowne-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Apply T. Nowland, No. 385, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a LAD, to drive. Apply J. Dingle, baker, Paddington, near toll-bar.

WANTED, men to CANVASS for Book, on commission. Apply at 448, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a BOY for a bakehouse and accustomed to horses. R. Patrick, baker, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a Slaughterman, for the country (married or single). W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Arthur, Grindery Store, Miller's Point.

WANTED, this day, several generally useful GIRLS; references required. P. M'Mahon, 49, William-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, 15 or 16 years old, handy at her needle, and assist in housework. 115, York-street.

WANTED, a clean tidy GIRL, to assist with children. Mrs. Rae, Belvoir-street, Strawberry-hill.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as WAITRESS and assist in house work. Angel Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, as Nurse (Protestant). J. F. M'Donald, 66, King-street, near York-st.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maid, and a General Servant, each 10s. Mr. Haigh, agent, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, the GIRLS from Stanley-street, or E. FIELD, to call at once at Newtown Labour Office.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maid for country. Must have good ref. Mrs. Stephenson, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT for a small family; wages 10s. Apply, between 10 and 12, at Woodland Bank, Moncur-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15, to nurse and make herself useful in the house. Apply after 11, Braeside Villa, Regent-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a MAN, from 35 to 40 years of age, used to garden work, and who can milk. Character required. Apply 279, George-street, 9 o'clock.

WANTED, at once, a highly-respectable Female, as HOUSEKEEPER, to take the entire charge of a large hotel in the city. None but those who can be well recommended need apply. Address C. M., Post Office.

WANTED, Barmaid, Parlourmaid, Housemaid, and Kitchenmaid, for an Hotel out of Sydney. Inquire 10 o'clock, Friday morning, Mrs. Hellier, 808, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE.

A LADY is desirous of meeting with another, engaged during the day, to share her room in a comfortable home in Riley-street, near William-street. Address Y. S., HERALD Office.

A LADY, residing in a healthy part of the country, wishes to receive, as BOARDERS, two or three little girls to educate with her own family. Terms strictly moderate. Address M. W., 58, Market-street, Sydney.

APARTMENTS.—Vacancies for 2 gentlemen, or lady and gentleman. 207, Macquarie-st., nr. Domain Gate.

A SUITE and large BEDROOMS vacant, at Mrs. Mair's, 140, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS, and Vacancies for gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

A FURNISHED ROOM to LET, with Board. 47, Hunter-street, near the Club Hotel.

A FURNISHED Room, No. 6, Harrington-street, at 5s per week, near Argyle-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE; bath. 131, William-street. Terms moderate. Three rooms now vacant.

BOARD and Residence, at Mrs. Dobson's, 27, Park House, Park-street, near Pitt-st. Terms, moderate.

BEDROOMS to LET, well furnished, 4s per week. Apply No. 202, George-street North.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Milton House, Ashfield. Boarding establishment for families.

FURNISHED ROOMS to LET, with use of kitchen. 57, Dowling-street, near the Bay.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS vacant. 186, Prince-street. Terms, moderate.

GENTLEMAN requires Residence and Partial Board; Surry Hills and place with garden. D. C. L., HERALD.

TWO Furnished ROOMS to LET. 142, Palmer-street, near William-street.

PRIVATE BOARDING Establishment for married couple or gentlemen. Miss Quinn, 92½, Hunter-street.

SEPARATE BEDROOM and Board, one guinea per week. 179, Bourke-street, near William-street.

TO LET

ASHFIELD.—To LET, facing the station, HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, &c.; garden and paddock. Whitney.

BALMAIN.—TO LET, a first-class Business PREMISES, rent moderate. Apply on premises; or Mr. R. Watkins, Waverley; or to Miss Cripps, 556, George-street.

BALMAIN.—To LET, part of a fine new HOUSE, in Darling-street, close to ferry; beautiful view of harbour, and every convenience. Particulars can be obtained from G. Hamilton, 1 and 3, Exchange.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL to LET; coming-in easy. G. F. Baker, auctioneer, King and Elizabeth streets.

GEORGE-STREET, next D. Jones and Co., SHOP and Stores. Apply B. Braun, No. 1, Wynyard-st.

GENTEEL Family RESIDENCE, 5 rooms, kitchen, coachhouse, stables, and other out-offices; garden, paddock, good water; healthy position; easy distance; harbour view. Apply 428, George-street.

HOTELS to LET, city and suburbs, worth inquiry. C. H. Rooke, 363, George-street.

MANLY.—To LET, three 8-roomed HOUSES, furnished complete. Zuccani and Co., 253, George-st.

MACLEAY-STREET, Potts's Point.—To LET, BELMORE VILLA, a first-class Family Residence, with coachhouse and stables. Apply to T. Moore, 337, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

PRINCE ALFRED PARK.—That desirable RESIDENCE, at corner of Pitt and Cleveland streets, Redfern, facing the Park and Exhibition, containing eight rooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, laundry, coach-house, stabling, garden, and every convenience; lately put in thorough repair. Apply to Chandler and Co., 491, George-street.

TO LET, 5 large ROOMS, suitable for a workshop. W. Maddock, 383, George-street.

TO LET, 2 comfortable HOUSES at Strawberry Hills, rent 8s. Keys at 554, Elizabeth-street South.

TO be LET, or for SALE, partly furnished, a HOUSE, Rose Bay. Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-place.

TO LET, an old-established Black-smith's SHOP. Apply to Mrs. Taylor, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

TO LET, a Furnished COTTAGE, 16s a week. Apply Pine Cottage, Myrtle-street, Darlington.

TO LET, 1, Argyle-street, Pitt-street, Redfern, 8 rooms, laundry, kitchen, stable, and coach-house.

TO LET, Dowling-street, 4-roomed HOUSE and kitchen, at reduced rent. 141, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, in Bourke-street South, 6 rooms; rent, 15s per week. Apply G. Crispo, Chelsea-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, at Smith's Wharf, containing 10 rooms, &c. Apply Mr. Landers, 31, Hunter-street.

TO LET, HOUSE at Woollahra, 7 rooms, kitchen, &c.; good yard. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, HOUSE, 89, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, 6 rooms, 22s 6d. a week. H. Vaughan, 149, King-st.

TO LET, BETHEL COTTAGE, Lower Fort-street, op. Hero of Waterloo. Apply D. Buxton, next door.

TO LET, 6, Gordon-terrace, Liverpool-street East; reduced rent. Apply at No. 1.

TO LET, Bourke-street South, London-terrace, 3 8-roomed HOUSES, rent 18s. Keys at cottage behind.

TO BE LET, KIRIBILI COTTAGE and PADDOCK, North Shore, at present occupied by Mr. Paul. George R. Dibbs, 127, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, Fern Hill, Kiribili Point, North Shore, beautiful COTTAGE and GROUNDS. George R. Dibbs, 127, Pitt-street.

TO LET, North Shore, five minutes' walk from ferry, COTTAGE, four rooms, detached kitchen; rent 10s. Apply Mr. Chalk, Mount-street; or to Mr. Davies, Klandra House, George-street.

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